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Guide to the historical marker



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TO THE
HISTORICAL MARKERS
OF
PENNSYLVANIA

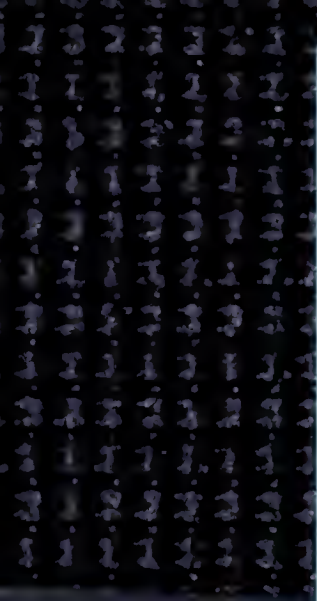


ERECTED BY
**The Pennsylvania Historical
and Museum Commission**

HARRISBURG

1948

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HANOVER RESOLVES

The earliest resolves for independence in the State. Drawn June 4, 1774, by Col. Timothy Green and eight Hanover Township patriots. They committed their cause to "Heaven and our Rifles"



GUIDE TO THE
HISTORICAL MARKERS
OF
PENNSYLVANIA



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THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION



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FOREWORD



THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA is both historic and scenic. In view of this double attraction for the tourist, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission undertook in 1946 an extensive program of placing roadside historical markers designed for the traveler interested in the country through which he is driving. Such markers frequently supplement work previously done, and call attention to older historic markers which, attractive in themselves, are not always so placed as to catch the eye of the motorist. Since September 9, 1946, when the first of these markers were erected by personnel of the Department of Highways and inspected by Governor James H. Duff and members of the Historical and Museum Commission, more than 700 markers have been placed.

While it will be impossible for some time to prepare any complete list of these markers, the present booklet is intended as a temporary guide, covering the work done before June 1, 1948. It will be readily understood that in many instances the present distribution of markers through the State reflects the rate of progress on the marker program, rather than the comparative historical wealth of different parts of the State.

In the body of the booklet, markers are grouped by counties. The title and complete text of each marker inscription is included. Locations are given in terms of highway route numbers and in relation to towns appearing on the Official Pennsylvania Road Map (Example: *U. S. 19 at Waynesburg*). In a few cases, for markers not on highway routes,

streets or Legislative Road numbers are given (Examples: *Erie, north end of State Street; L. R. 46069 north of Bryn Mawr*); in these cases markers may most easily be found through local inquiry. Marker repair and road construction may require temporary removal of some markers here listed; on the other hand, tourists may find an occasional marker erected after completion of this guide.

The index of marker headings, giving county and page references, may be found helpful when it is not clear in which county a marker stands.

ADAMS COUNTY

CONEWAGO CHAPEL

(U. S. 30 at New Oxford)

Four miles south of New Oxford. Original Jesuit chapel built 1787 still in use and one of oldest in the United States. The mission was founded 1730. First Sacred Heart church in Pennsylvania.

DOBBIN HOUSE

(U. S. 15 in Gettysburg)

Built in 1776 by the Rev. Alexander Dobbin. In use for some 25 years as one of the first classical schools west of the Susquehanna River. It is now a museum refurnished in keeping with the early period.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

(U.S. 140 and Pa. 134 in Gettysburg, at cemetery)

Here, on Nov. 19, 1863, in dedicating the National Cemetery, Abraham Lincoln gave the address which he had written in Washington and revised after his arrival at Gettysburg the evening of November 18.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 30 east of New Oxford)

Part of Gen. Early's Confederate Army, under Gen. J. B. Gordon, passed here June 27, 1863, on the way to York. Early's main force followed a parallel route through Hampton and East Berlin. Both entered York the following day.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 94 at Hampton)

Gen. Jubal Early's Confederate Army, marching by Mummasburg and Hunterstown, passed here June 27, 1863, on the way to York. Returning June 30, they passed a little to the north, toward Heidlersburg.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 30 at Cashtown)

Crossing South Mountain from Chambersburg, Gen. Hill's Corps of Lee's army assembled here on June 29-30, 1863. On July 1, his advance guard moved up from near Marsh Creek and met Union troops west of Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 15 at Heidlersburg)

Gen. Rodes' Confederate troops, returning from Carlisle to join Lee's army camped here the night of June 30. The next morning, July 1, they marched west toward Biglerville, then known as Middletown.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 15 at Heidlersburg)

Gen. Early's Confederate troops, marching from York to join Lee's army, camped, June 30, three miles to the east. Arriving here next morning, they turned south toward Gettysburg, on orders of General Ewell.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 15 south of Greenmount)

The Union Army 1st Corps camped here June 30, 1863, on the way to Gettysburg. Followed by the 11th and 3d Corps, they marched next morning to relieve Buford's cavalry, already in action west of the town.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 30 west of Gettysburg)

The Battle of Gettysburg began here the morning of July 1, 1863, when Union cavalry scouts under Gen. Buford met Gen. Hill's army advancing from the west. Arrival of Gen. Ewell's army that afternoon drove Union troops to south of the town.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 134 at Barlow)

The Union Army 11th Corps, crossing from the Emmitsburg Road, July 1, 1863, turned north here toward Gettysburg. The Union 2d Corps camped near here on the night of July 1.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 140 south of Gettysburg)

The Union Army 12th Corps arrived here the afternoon of July 1, 1863; and later moved into battle line on Culp's Hill. On July 2, the 6th Corps arrived by this same road, and the 5th Corps by the Hanover Road.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 34 north of Gettysburg)

Gen. Rode's Confederate troops marched down this road July 1, 1863, on their way from Carlisle. At this point they turned right along the ridge to Oak Hill, to attack the Union flank.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 134 near State line)

Gen. George G. Meade, who had replaced Hooker as Union commander, June 28, 1863, traveled this road from Taneytown to Gettysburg the night of July 1. He made his headquarters just south of Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 30 east of Gettysburg)

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry moved from north of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, to attack the Union rear in time with Pickett's Charge. Met by Union cavalry a mile south of here, they were driven back again.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 116 west of Gettysburg)

The Confederate Army, the afternoon of July 4, 1863, began an orderly retreat by this road to the Potomac, which they crossed the night of July 13, after delay caused by high water.

JOHN HANSON STEELMAN

(Pa. 16 at Zora)

Indian trader-interpreter of Pennsylvania and Mary-

land, and first permanent white settler west of the Susquehanna, lived near by prior to 1749. He was a descendant of early Swedes on the Delaware.

LOWER MARSH CREEK CHURCH

(Pa. 116 between Gettysburg and Fairfield)

Present building erected 1790 by a Presbyterian congregation dating from 1748. Later remodeled, its exterior preserves much of the old-style design.

MARY JEMISON

(U. S. 30 west of Cashtown, near junction with Pa. 234)

The monument marking the home of the "White Squaw of the Genesee" prior to her capture by the French and Indians is 3 miles north. The remainder of Mary Jemison's life was spent as an Indian.

ROCK CHAPEL

(U. S. 15 north of Heidlersburg)

This is the oldest Methodist place of worship in this region. Built originally in 1773. Rebuilt in 1849, the present building is still standing about a mile north of this point on the side road.

RUSSELL TAVERN

(Pa. 34 south of Biglerville)

The original building in which George Washington lodged in October, 1794, while engaged in quelling the Whiskey Rebellion is standing just west within view of this point.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

BOUQUET CAMP

(Pa. 80 east of Pittsburgh)

Bouquet Camp, supply base in Forbes' campaign against the French holding Fort Duquesne in 1758, was near here. Named in honor of Col. Bouquet, second-in-command and builder of Forbes Road.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT

(U. S. 30 east of Pittsburgh)

July 9, 1755, Gen. Braddock's British forces en route to capture Fort Duquesne were ambushed and routed by French and Indians within present limits of Braddock and North Braddock, forcing retreat and failure of the expedition.

CHARTIER'S TOWN

(Pa. 28 at Tarentum)

Early Shawnee Indian town located at site of present Tarentum. Named for Peter Chartier who built a fur post here. The near-by river crossing marked course of the Allegheny Path east.

ELIZABETH

(Pa. 51 at Elizabeth)

Here were the boatyards of John and Samuel Walker, a major center for building boats for western waters.

A ship launched in 1793 at these yards reached Philadelphia via New Orleans.

ETHELBERT NEVIN

(Pa. 88 in Edgeworth)

Composer of "Narcissus," "The Rosary," and other well-known musical works, was born Nov. 25, 1862, at Vineacre, a property adjoining the far end of this street. Died Feb. 17, 1901, at New Haven, Conn.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

(U.S. 30 near Turtle Creek)

Inventor of air brake and some 400 other devices. Developed AC transmission of electric current. Spent creative years in Pittsburgh and founded the industry which bears his name.

HAND'S HOSPITAL

(U. S. 22 and 30 in Crafton)

On this site was located the isolation hospital erected 1777, by Gen. Edward Hand to care for troops at Fort Pitt. Blockhouses protected the original two-story log structure.

NEVILLE HOUSE

(Pa. 519 south of Carnegie)

Known as Woodville. Built 1785 by Gen. John Neville; later occupied by his son, Col. Presley Neville. Refuge of Gen. Neville's family when some Whiskey Rebels burned his home at Bower Hill, July 17, 1791.

PITTSBURGH

(On main highways leading into city)

Gateway to the West and steel center of the world. Named for William Pitt by Gen. Forbes after the fall of French Fort Duquesne in 1758. Laid out as a town by John Campbell in 1764. Incorporated as a city, 1816.

YOHOGANIA COURTHOUSE

(Pa. 51 at West Elizabeth)

Government and judicial center for Yohogania, a county erected by Virginia in asserting its claim to western Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1780. The site overlooks the river two miles southwest of here.

YOHOGANIA COURTHOUSE

(Pa. 837 southwest of West Elizabeth)

Governmental and judicial center for Yohogania, a county erected by Virginia in asserting its claim to western Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1780. The site is on the hilltop opposite.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

BLANKET HILL

(U. S. 422 east of Kittanning)

So named from the blankets left by the Armstrong expedition after destroying Kittanning. Here also was a stopping point of the troops en route to attack the Indians, Sept. 7, 1756.

BRADY'S BEND WORKS

(Pa. 68 at Bradys Bend)

Located near this point, 1839-73. Organized as the Great Western and later known as the Brady's Bend Iron Company. One of that era's largest iron works, and first to make iron rails west of the Alleghenies.

FORT ARMSTRONG

(Pa. 66 south of Manorville)

Located on the near-by river bank. Erected in June 1779; abandoned in the fall of that year. An outpost of the Brodhead expedition against the Senecas. Named in honor of General John Armstrong.

KITTANNING

(On main highways leading into town)

The most notable Delaware Indian village west of the Alleghenies, was situated here from about 1730 until destroyed by Armstrong's expedition in 1756. Its name means "great river," applying to the Ohio-Allegheny.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

(Pa. 268 west of Adams)

A restored log church a few miles from here is a fine example of a pioneer place of worship. It memorializes the first Roman Catholic congregation in this region.

BEAVER COUNTY

FORT McINTOSH

(Pa. 68 in Beaver)

The first U. S. military post north of the Ohio. Located on River Road and occupying the area between Bank, Insurance, and Market Streets. Built in 1778 and scene of Treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785; also a survey base. Abandoned 1790-91.

KING BEAVER'S TOWN

(Pa. 68 in Beaver)

Present Beaver perpetuates the name of a Delaware chief and of his village near here. Its location along the Ohio-Beaver River trails gave it importance in the fur trade.

LEGIONVILLE

(Pa. 88 north of Ambridge)

Gen. Anthony Wayne's army camped here Nov. 1792 to April 1793, preparing for the campaign which led to the Battle of Fallen Timbers with the Northwest Indians.

LOGSTOWN

(Pa. 88 north of Ambridge)

One of the large Indian towns on the upper Ohio was located near by in 1727-58. Important conferences were held here between the British, French, and Indians in the struggle for the Ohio country.

MATTHEW S. QUAY

(Pa. 68 in Beaver)

Home of the noted state and national political leader

is near here. He rose between 1856-87 from local and state offices to U. S. Senator. A leader in the Republican Party from 1887 until his death in 1904.

OLD ECONOMY

(Pa. 88 in Ambridge)

Third and last home, 1825-1905, of the Harmony Society, religious community founded by George Rapp in 1805. The main buildings are owned and restored as a historic shrine by the State.

BEDFORD COUNTY

BEDFORD SPRINGS

(U. S. 220 at Bedford Springs)

Medicinal values of these springs discovered about 1796. It soon became a leading resort visited by numerous notables. James Buchanan used the Springs as his summer White House while President.

BEDFORD VILLAGE

(On main highways leading into town)

Settled about 1750, known then as Raystown. Site of an early trade post and Fort Bedford, 1758. Base for Forbes, Bouquet expeditions. In 1794 Washington here reviewed forces in Whiskey Rebellion.

FORBES CAMP

(U. S. 30 east of Shellsburg)

Near here was located Shawnee Cabins camp. Used by Gen. Forbes army in the campaign of 1758 against the French at Fort Duquesne in present Pittsburgh.

FORBES ROAD

(Junction of U. S. 30 and Pa. 31 west of Bedford)

This intersection marks the point where Forbes Road of 1758 diverged from the path cut by Col. Burd in 1755. The Forbes Road led through the wilderness west toward Ligonier from this point.

FORT BEDFORD

(U. S. 220 at Bedford)

Site near here. Built in 1757 as Fort Raystown by Col. John Armstrong. Enlarged and made a depot for Forbes expedition in July 1758, by Col. Bouquet. Withstood siege in Pontiac War and abandoned.

SHAWNEE CABINS

(U. S. 30 east of Shellsburgh)

A village site near by on the Raystown Path. Named for a group of Shawnee Indians who halted here on their retreat from the Potomac to the lower Allegheny valley in the early 18th century.

BERKS COUNTY

CHARMING FORGE

(U. S. 422 at Womelsdorf)

Erected 1749; once owned by Baron Stiegel. Operated by ironmaster George Ege, 1774-1824. Hessians were employed in Revolutionary days to cut a rock channel for water supply. Site is to north of Womelsdorf.

CONRAD WEISER

(U. S. 422 east of Womelsdorf)

Pioneer, Indian interpreter, treaty maker from 1732-1760. The Indians called him the "Holder of the Heavens." He lived, died, and is buried on this property, now a State Park devoted to his memory.

DANIEL BOONE

(U. S. 422 near Baumstown)

Greatest American pioneer and wilderness scout. Born Nov. 2, 1734. Spent the first 16 years of his life on the Boone Homestead a few miles north. Now a State historical shrine dedicated to American youth.

GOSHENHOPPEN

(Pa. 100 at Bally)

Re-named Bally for Father Augustin Bally. The third Roman Catholic mission and first Catholic school in the State were established here in 1743 by Father Theodore Schneider.

HOPEWELL VILLAGE

(U. S. 422 at Baumstown)

Hopewell Forge, 1744, and Furnace, 1770, were seven miles south. The furnace and the remains of an iron-making community of the era are administered by the National Park Service, with recreation areas.

JOSEPH HIESTER

(Pa. 83 near Leinbachs, north of Reading)

Revolutionary soldier, Congressman, Governor, 1820-1823, lived in the Hiester Mansion. Now a part of the Berks County Welfare Farm.

LINCOLN HOMESTEAD

(U. S. 422 west of Baumstown)

Abraham Lincoln once said, "My ancestors were Quakers from Berks County, Pennsylvania." The stone house, still standing, built by his great-great-grandfather in 1733, is just south of here.

READING

(On main highways leading into city)

Laid out 1748 by direction of Thomas Penn. Seat of Berks County since 1752. Incorporated borough, 1783. Soon became, and has remained, center of the Pennsylvania-Dutch area. An old and progressive industrial community.

ROBESONIA FURNACE

(U. S. 422 at Robesonia)

The George Ege Mansion built about 1807 and iron furnace ruins near by, set up prior to 1800 by the noted ironmaster, are found on Church Street in Robesonia.

THOMAS MIFFLIN

(U. S. 222 at Shillington)

Member of the Continental Congress, a Revolutionary soldier, first Pennsylvania governor, 1790-99, lived at his estate Angelica from 1774 to 1794. The Berks County Farm and Home now occupies the site.

BLAIR COUNTY

ALLEGHENY FURNACE

(Pa. 764 at Altoona)

Opposite are remains of furnace built in 1811, the second in this section. It was operated until 1884. The stone store building built in 1837 is the oldest in the city of Altoona.

ALTOONA

(On main highways leading into city)

Founded 1849 as a terminal for westward expansion of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It soon became a major railroad center of the nation. Scene of the War Governors' Conference, 1862.

ALTOONA CONFERENCE

(U. S. 22 west of Hollidaysburg)

On Sept. 24-26, 1862, the loyal war governors of the Northern states met at the call of Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania in Altoona. Out of the meeting at the Logan House came new unity and support for Lincoln, and emancipation of the slaves.

BAKER MANSION

(Pa. 764 at Altoona)

This fine example of Greek Revival architecture was the home of Elias Baker, leading ironmaster of the region. Built in 1846, it is now the museum and home of the Blair County Historical Society. Located on the hill opposite this point.

BLAIR HOMESTEAD

(Near U. S. 222 west of Duncansville)

Erected 1785 by Thomas Blair. Residence of his son, John Blair, for whom Blair County was named in 1846. John Blair was a member of the General assembly and until his death, 1832, leading citizen of the region.

BLAIR HOMESTEAD

(U. S. 22 west of Duncansville)

Opposite here on the side road is the stone house of Thomas Blair, erected 1785. It was also the home of his son, John Blair, leading citizen of the region, for whom Blair County was named in 1846.

FORT ROBERDEAU

(Pa. 971 near Elberta)

Site of the Revolutionary fort, 1778, to protect the Sinking Valley lead mines. Named for General Daniel Roberdeau who operated the mines and built the fort. The mines supplied lead for the Continental armies during the Revolution.

FORT ROBERDEAU

(U. S. 220 north of Altoona)

The Revolutionary fort site is located a few miles from here. Built 1778 by Daniel Roberdeau to protect lead mines in Sinking Valley which supplied the Continental Army.

FRANKSTOWN

(U. S. 22 east of Hollidaysburg)

The site, prior to 1748, of a Delaware-Shawnee village called Assunepachla. Here the trader, Frank Stevens, had a fur post as early as 1734. The Kittanning Path led through here.

GALLITZIN SPRING

(U. S. 22 east of Summit)

The spring opposite here was a favorite stopping place of Prince Gallitzin, famous Catholic missionary and founder of the Loretto settlement. He was also known as Father Smith.

GALLITZIN SPRING

(U. S. 22 east of Summit)

The spring opposite here was a favorite stopping place of Prince Gallitzin, noted prince-priest and missionary who founded the settlement at Loretto in 1792. He was also known as Father Smith. Buried at Loretto, site of his chapel.

JUNIATA IRON

(U. S. 22 west of Duncansville)

Along the streams of this region are ruins of many charcoal iron furnaces and forges built between 1790-1850. Juniata iron was the best in America. Its reign ended with the rise of coal and coke iron making.

LOGAN HOUSE

(11th Ave. in Altoona)

At the famous railroad hotel on this site was held the Conference of Northern War Governors, Sept. 24-26, 1862. Governor Andrew Curtin of Pennsylvania called the meeting which united forces behind Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation.

LOWRY HOMESTEAD

(U. S. 22 near Hollidaysburg)

Oldest stone house in Blair County. Erected by Lazarus Lowry in 1785. Located on the Kittanning Path, Indian route between Allegheny and Susquehanna rivers.

PORTAGE RAILROAD

(U. S. 22 east of Summit)

Here was No. 6 of the ten inclined planes used to carry canal boats by rail, Hollidaysburg to Johnstown. This unique engineering feat was completed in 1834. The road was 36 miles long.

BRADFORD COUNTY

ATHENS

(U. S. 220 and 309 at Athens)

Known also as Tioga Point. Connecticut settlers laid out the village in 1786. Site of ancient Indian village of Teaoga. Base for the Sullivan campaign into central N. Y. Gateway from southern N. Y. into Pennsylvania for centuries.

AZILUM

(U. S. 6 and 309 west of Rummerfield)

Site of the famed French refugee colony is a few miles SW. Here exiles laid out a town and built La Grande Maison for the Queen and her son, the heir to the throne of France.

AZILUM

(U. S. 6 and 309 at Wysox)

Site of the famed French refugee colony is a few miles south. Here exiles laid out a town and built La Grande Maison for the Queen and her son, the heir to the throne of France.

AZILUM

(U. S. 6 and 309 southeast of Rummerfield)

The broad plain which can be seen from this point was the site, 1793-1803, of the French refugee colony. The Great House, built for Marie Antoinette and her son, was there and an entire village founded.

CAMPTOWN RACES

(U. S. 6 and 309 southeast of Rummerfield)

Stephen Foster's title for the well-known song is said to have been taken from nearby Camptown. Foster's residence at Towanda and Athens may have created the association.

CARRYING PATH

(U. S. 220 and 309 at Athens)

Here the Indian voyager down the Chemung lifted his canoe and carried it a hundred and ninety yards across the neck to ascend the Susquehanna.

DAVID WILMOT

(U. S. 6 and 309 in Towanda)

The great Free-Soiler, who began the fight on slavery extension with the Wilnot Proviso in 1846, lived in this house. Republican Party founder; its first candidate for Governor. He died here in 1868.

DAVID WILMOT

(In Towanda at Riverside Cemetery)

The great Free-Soiler is buried here. Born at Bethany, 1814. Studied law at Wilkes-Barre, 1834. Began practice in Towanda, his home until his death, 1868. His famed Wilmot Proviso introduced Aug. 8, 1846.

FORT SULLIVAN

(U. S. 220 and 309 at Athens)

Here, between the Chemung and Susquehanna commanding both rivers, Gen. John Sullivan built a fort Aug. 18, 1779. With a camp on the flats, it was base for the central N. Y. campaign and defeat of the Tory-Indian alliance.

INDIAN HILL

(U. S. 6 and 309 southeast of Wyalusing)

The hill just southeast was the scene, Sept. 29, 1778, of a battle between Col. Thos. Hartley's men from Fort Mifflin, and the Indians. Two days before, Hartley had burned Queen Esther's town near present Athens.

LIME HILL

(U. S. 6 and 309 near Lime Hill)

Here Apr. 14, 1782, a party led by Sgt. Thos. Baldwin tried to rescue a woman and her children held as Indian captives. In a four-hour battle, three children were saved but the mother was killed.

OLD WYALUSING

(U. S. 6 and 220 at Wyalusing)

Location of a former town of Munsee Delaware Indians. Here Moravian Brethren, led by Zeisberger, founded the mission of Friedenshuetten in 1763. The colony removed to the Ohio in 1772.

PHILIP P. BLISS

(Pa. 187 at Rome)

The great singing evangelist and gospel song writer lived and taught school at one time in Bradford County. The cenetretry monument was built by Sunday School gifts from England and U. S. after his death in 1876.

THE PINE PLAINS

(U. S. 220 and 309 north of Athens)

This area was known by pioneers as the "Pine Plains." In 1790 near this spot Timothy Pickering met Red Jacket and his Senecas. They were on the way to the peace council at Tioga Point.

QUEEN ESTHER'S TOWN

(U. S. 220 and 309 south of Greenes Landing)

On the terrace below here resided Esther Montour, of the noted French-Indian family, and her group of Munsee Indians. The town was burned in 1778 by Col. Hartley.

SHESHEQUIN PATH

(U. S. 220 and 309 north of Towanda)

Indian trail joining the Iroquois country and the Shamokin area, passed near here. Conrad Weiser took this route to Onondaga, capital of the League, to represent the Province in council with the Iroquois.

STEPHEN FOSTER

(U. S. 6 and 309 in Towanda)

The great writer of folk songs and ballads lived in Towanda in 1840-41. He attended Towanda Academy on the hill a short time and stayed with his brother William, a canal official.

STEPHEN FOSTER

(U. S. 220 in Athens)

America's beloved writer of folk tunes and ballads attended, 1840-41, Athens Academy which stood here. The Tioga Waltz, Foster's first music, was composed at that time.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U. S. 6 and 309 south of Wyalusing)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped just west Aug. 5-7, 1779, en route to attack the New York Iroquois. A major campaign, destroying 40 villages and ending the Indian-Tory frontier menace.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U. S. 6 and 309 west of Rummerfield)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped on the nearby river lowlands Aug. 8-9, 1779, en route to attack the Six Nations Iroquois. Sixth camp between Wyoming and Fort Sullivan.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(L. R. 08077 north of Sheshequin)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped on the Sheshequin Flats below, Aug. 9-10, 1779. The seventh and last over-night stop on the way to Tioga Point.

TEAOGA

(U. S. 220 and 309 at Athens)

This strategic locality between the Chemung and the Susquehanna shows signs of age-old residence by various Indian groups. Graves of an Andaste chief and his followers were unearthed here in 1883-95.

BUCKS COUNTY

BRISTOL

(On main highways leading into town)

Early river port laid out as Buckingham, 1697. The third oldest borough in Pennsylvania, chartered Nov. 11, 1720. County seat of Bucks, 1705-26. Travel and trade center for over two hundred years.

DURHAM FURNACE

(Pa. 212 at Durham)

Built 1727. Original site at Durham. In blast until 1789, it made cannon and shot in the colonial wars and Revolution. One-time owners included James Logan and George Taylor.

HEADQUARTERS FARM

(Pa. 263 south of Jamison)

The Moland House was Gen. Washington's headquarters, August 10-23, 1777, while his army camped nearby. Here Lafayette joined the American army.

JOHN FITCH'S STEAMBOAT

(Pa. 132 north of Southampton)

Fitch tested near here a model steamboat in 1785. Before his death in 1798, he built 4 mechanically successful steamboats. The first in the U. S., they proved financial failures, leaving final success of the idea to Robert Fulton.

LOG COLLEGE

(Pa. 263 north of Hathoro)

Here was located 1736-46 William Tennent's "College" for training Presbyterian ministers. From it came a notable list of religious and educational leaders. Its graduates helped found Princeton University, 1746.

PENNSBURY MANOR

(U. S. 13 at Tullytown)

William Penn's country home in Pennsylvania, built 1683-1700. Here he often resided while in America. Re-created by the State as a historic shrine. Straight ahead on the side road.

PENNSBURY MANOR

(U. S. 13 at Morrisville)

William Penn's country home in Pennsylvania, built 1683-1700. Here he often resided while in America. Re-created by the State as a historic shrine. Follow this road for 3.5 miles.

SAMUEL D. INGHAM

(U. S. 202 west of New Hope)

Statesman, industrialist, born here Sept. 16, 1779. Secretary of Treasury, 1829-1831, under Jackson and holder of other State and National offices. Active in the early anthracite coal industry; canal advocate.

SUMMERSEAT

(U. S. 1 in Morrisville)

Washington's headquarters Dec. 8-14, 1776. Built in 1773 by Thomas Barclay; restored in 1931. Owners included Robert Morris and George Clymer. Located at Legion and Clymer Aves.

TREVOSE

(U. S. 1 west of So. Langhorne)

The Great House of Joseph Growden is on the nearby hill. Built originally about 1685. Growden was active in provincial affairs. The Tory, Joseph Gallo-way, also lived here.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Accompanies next three markers)

Measured 1737, according to a supposed Indian deed of 1686, granting lands extending a day-and-a-half walk. Using picked men to force this measure to its limit, Thomas Penn reversed his father's Indian policy, losing Indian friendship.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Pa. 413 at Wrightstown)

Starting here at sunrise, Sept. 19, 1737, Marshall, Yeates, and Jennings set out on the "Indian Walk." In one and a half days, Edward Marshall reached a point beyond present Mauch Chunk, some 65 miles to the north and west.

WALKING PURCHASE

(U. S. 611 at Ottsville)

Solomon Jennings, one of the three walkers, fell out of the race near here, having covered about 18 miles from Wrightstown. He followed the others to a point near his home on the Lehigh River.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Pa. 412 south of Springtown)

The walkers, Marshall and Yeates, with officials and spectators, reached George Wilson's meadow at noon, Sept. 19. After lunch they went on by an Indian path, stopping near present Northampton for the night.

WASHINGTON CROSSING

(Pa. 532 at Washington Crossing)

Here Washington and his men braved ice and sleet Christmas night, 1776, to cross the Delaware and to

surprise and defeat the Hessians at Trenton. The victory gave new life to the patriot cause.

BUTLER COUNTY

HARMONIST CEMETERY

(Pa. 68 at Harmony)

Burial place of Harmonist Society, 1805-1815. Graves were not marked. The stone wall was built in 1869, after the Harmonists had returned from Indiana and settled at "Old Economy," in Beaver County.

HARMONY

(U. S. 19 north of Harmony)

First home of Harmony Society, founded 1804, by George Rapp and German followers. In 1814 moved to New Harmony, Indiana, and settled at Economy in present Ambridge, Beaver County, in 1825.

HARMONY MENNONITES

(U. S. 19 north of Zelenople)

Church organized 1816 by Abraham Ziegler, purchaser of the Harmonist property. The Rev. John Boyer was the first pastor. Present stone church built 1825.

THE ROEBLINGS

(Pa. 308 at Saxonburg)

John A. Roebling, inventor of steel iron rope and designer of the Brooklyn Bridge, began business at Saxonburg, founded by him in 1832. His son, Washington A. Roebling, who built the Brooklyn Bridge, was born here in 1837.

ZELIENOPLE

(U. S. 19 in Zelenople)

Founded by Baron Dettmar Basse in 1802. Named for his daughter Zelig. On the hill overlooking the town, he built Bassenheim, a palatial wooden "castle," which burned in 1842.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

CHARLES M. SCHWAB

(Pa. 45 at Loretto)

The steel king, of whom Carnegie said he "knew more about steel than any man in the world," had his estate here. The grounds and buildings are owned by St. Francis College.

DEMETRIUS GALLITZIN

(Pa. 45 at Loretto)

Here is the tomb of the Russian prince-priest who gave up a life of ease for a frontier mission. Founder of Loretto, Catholic colony, 1799. St. Michael's is on the site of his chapel. He died here May 6, 1840.

FIRST STEEL

(U. S. 56 in Johnstown)

The first successful use of the pneumatic process in making steel in the U. S. was made at the Cambria Iron Works located opposite in 1857-58. The converter used by William Kelly is preserved at the Bethlehem Steel Co. office.

FIRST STEEL RAILS

(Pa. 56 in Johnstown)

First steel rails rolled on order in the U. S. were manufactured at the Cambria Iron Works in Aug., 1867. The mill was across the river. The ingots were made at Steelton.

JOHNSTOWN

(On main highways leading into city)

Named for Joseph Johns, the pioneer settler in 1793. Pennsylvania Canal-Portage R. R. terminal opened 1834. Birthplace of steel industry in U. S. William Kelly developed the converter type blast furnace in 1857-58. Steel rails rolled in 1867.

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD

(Pa. 53 at South Fork)

The breast of South Fork Dam which broke the night of May 31, 1889, to cause the historic flood is a short distance away. The remains of the dam can be observed.

LORETTO

(U. S. 22 west of Cresson)

This village, 3.5 miles NW of here, was founded 1799 by Prince Gallitzin as a Catholic colony. The site of the priest-missioner's grave is here. Charles Schwab, steel king, had his home in Loretto, and is buried here.

LORETTO

(Pa. 553 at Loretto)

Founded 1799 by the prince-priest, Demetrius Gallitzin. Here he began in 1800 the first school in the area, a forerunner of Saint Francis College, chartered in 1858. Catholic cultural center. Charles M. Schwab, steel king, had his home here.

PORTAGE RAILROAD

(U. S. 22 east of Cresson)

Here was No. 5 of the ten inclined planes used to carry canal boats by rail, Hollidaysburg to Johnstown. The road to Lilly follows closely the route of the Portage Railroad over the mountain to Johnstown.

ROBERT E. PEARY

(U. S. 22 west of Cresson)

This monument was placed in honor of the Arctic explorer, discoverer of the North Pole, April 6, 1909. Peary was born in Cresson, May 6, 1856, the family moving to Maine in 1859.

STAPLE BEND TUNNEL

(U. S. 219 north of Johnstown)

First railroad tunnel built in the U. S. and a part of the Portage Railroad. The masonry is intact and a unique engineering feat of the times. Can be visited a few miles east of here, via Mineral Point.

CAMERON COUNTY

Arrangements for markers in this county are not yet complete.

CARBON COUNTY

FORT ALLEN

(U. S. 209 at Weissport)

Built in 1756 by the Province of Pennsylvania. One of a series of frontier defenses erected during the French and Indian War. The site was within present Weissport.

GNADENHUETTEN

(Pa. 443 at Lehighton)

Moravian mission built in 1746 for Mahikan-Delaware converts. Burned 1755 by Munsee Indians after Braddock's defeat. Victims of the attack are buried in the cemetery on the opposite hill.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Accompanies next two markers)

Measured 1737, according to a supposed Indian deed of 1686, granting lands extending a day-and-a-half walk. Using picked men to force this measure to its limit, Thomas Penn reversed his father's Indian policy, losing Indian friendship.

WALKING PURCHASE

(U. S. 209 east of Weissport)

The morning of Sept. 20, the two surviving walkers used an Indian path from present Northampton to the town of "Pokopoghuncunk"; then went on by compass. Late in the morning, James Yeates played out, leaving Marshall to go on alone.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Pa. 903 east of Mauch Chunk)

In the early afternoon of Sept. 20, Edward Marshall, with an official timer, ended the "Indian Walk," having covered some 65 miles in 18 hours' travel. His stopping place is supposed to have been in this general area.

CENTRE COUNTY

BALD EAGLE'S NEST

(U.S. 220 at Milesburg)

A Delaware Indian village named for a noted Munsee chief Woapalanne or "Bald Eagle." Located at union of Spring and Bald Eagle Creeks. From here raids on the frontier were made in Revolutionary days.

BELLEFONTE

(Pa. 45 at Bellefonte)

Laid out by James Dunlap and James Harris, 1795. Named by Talleyrand for "beautiful fountain." Early center of the iron industry. One-time home of five of Pennsylvania's governors.

CENTRE FURNACE

(U. S. 45 northeast of State College)

Here Cols. John Patton and Samuel Miles operated the first charcoal iron furnace in the region, 1792-1809. Present stack used 1825-1858. In this era Centre County led in the making of Juniata iron.

EAGLE FURNACE

(U. S. 220 at Curtin)

At nearby Curtin, making iron was begun about 1810 by Roland Curtin. The last old-style furnace in the U. S. was in blast here and ceased operation in 1922.

JUNIATA IRON

(U. S. 220 and 322 east of Port Matilda; U. S. 220 near Julian)

Along the streams of this region are ruins of many charcoal iron furnaces and forges built between 1790-1850. Juniata iron was the best in America. Its reign ended with the rise of coal and coke iron making.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

(U. S. 322 and Pa. 45 at State College)

Chartered 1855. Opened Feb. 16, 1859. Gen. James Irvin gave the original land. April 1, 1863, by Act of Assembly, made the land-grant Collège of the State for "liberal and practical education."

PHILIP BENNER

(Pa. 45 northeast of State College)

The ironmaster's home was at Rock. Here also were the first forge, 1794, and a nail and slitting mill. A founder of Bellefonte; leader in Centre County affairs until his death in 1832.

POTTER'S FORT

(Pa. 45 at Old Fort)

Built 1777 by Gen. James Potter. A stockaded fort refuge for the settlers of the valley region. The site is on the nearby rise.

28th DIVISION SHRINE

(U. S. 322 at Boalsburg)

Dedicated to heroic dead of Pennsylvania's famed 28th in two world wars. The Division was created Sept., 1917. The shrine was founded by Col. Theodore Boal and made a State memorial in 1932.

CHESTER COUNTY

CHESTER SPRINGS

(Pa. 113 at Chester Springs)

Earlier known as Yellow Springs. Resort since 1750. Washington's headquarters, Sept. 17, 1777, after Battle

of Brandywine. Hospital for his soldiers during the winter encampment at Valley Forge, 1777-1778.

GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE

(U. S. 30 east of Paoli)

The house in which the Revolutionary leader and Indian fighter was born. Jan. 1, 1745, stands about a mile away. Died at Erie, Dec. 15, 1796; now buried at St. David's Church, four and a half miles away.

GEN. SIR WM. HOWE

(U. S. 202 northeast of Paoli)

The British commander had headquarters Sept. 18-20, 1777, at present Valley Brook Farm, before his capture of Philadelphia. Quarters of Gen. Charles Scott of Virginia in winter of Valley Forge, 1777-1778.

GREAT VALLEY MILL

(U. S. 202 northeast of Paoli)

Colonial grist mill built in 1710 by Thomas Jerman. One of the earliest mills in present Chester County; thought to be the oldest one in this country in continuous operation.

THOMAS B. READ

(U. S. 322 south of Guthriesville)

The painter and poet was born Mar. 12, 1822, a mile away. Author of well-known "Sheridan's Ride." Spent mature years in Europe, but died in New York city, May 11, 1872, and is buried in Philadelphia.

WARWICK FURNACE

(Pa. 23 east of Warwick)

Built 1737 by Anna Nutt and Co. Made first Franklin stoves, 1742. Supplied shot and cannon for American revolutionists. Furnace a mile and a half away on side road; iron mines a mile west on the highway.

CLARION COUNTY

Arrangements for markers in this county are not yet complete.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

"CANOE PLACE"

(U. S. 219 south of Stiffletown)

This locality marks the end of navigation along the West Branch, where formerly the Indians disembarked and hid their canoes. A trail led from here directly to the Indian settlement at Kittanning.

CHINKLACAMOOSE

(U. S. 322 at Clearfield)

Name of the Indian village located here, and visited by C. F. Post while traveling to an Indian council at Kuskuski in 1758. The later Clearfield is said to get its name from clearings made by grazing bison along nearby creeks.

KARTHAUS FURNACE

(Pa. 879 at Karthaus)

Near here stood the iron furnace erected 1817 by Peter Karthaus. Rebuilt 1836 by Peter Ritner and John Say, it became in 1839 one of the earliest to use coke in place of charcoal. Abandoned at the end of the same year.

PHILIP P. BLISS

(Pa. 255 north of Penfield)

The great singing evangelist and gospel song writer was born July 9, 1838, in a log house which stood a little distance from here. He lived and worked on the farm and in nearby lumber camps until the age of 16.

CLINTON COUNTY

FORT HORN

(U. S. 220 at Chatham Run)

A stockade log house used as a frontier refuge in 1777-78. It was on the Susquehanna's south bank opposite here. In 1778 it was abandoned.

FORT REID

(U. S. 220 at Lock Haven)

William Reid's stockaded house was the westernmost defense for Susquehanna Valley settlers. The site of the pioneer outpost is a few blocks ahead at the monument near the bridge.

TIADAHTON ELM

(U. S. 220 east of Avis)

Here July 4, 1776, pioneer settlers of the West Branch resolved independence from Britain. This historic tree still stands about two miles from here at the Junction of the Susquehanna and Pine Creek.

TIADAHTON ELM

(South of U. S. 220, east of Avis)

Under this elm, on July 4, 1776, resolves declaring independence were drawn prior to news of action by Congress at Philadelphia. This was an expression of the spirit common to the frontier and led by the famous Fair Play men.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

CATAWISSA FRIENDS MEETING

(U. S. 11 west of Bloomsburg)

At Catawissa, three miles distant, is the Friends meetinghouse built about 1775. The log structure is still standing and is a fine example of a pioneer place of worship.

CATAWISSA FRIENDS MEETING

(Off Pa. 42 in Catawissa)

The nearby Friends meetinghouse, built about 1775, was the place of worship for early Quaker settlers among the pioneers of this region. Catawissa itself was laid out by William Hughes, a Berks County Quaker.

FORT JENKINS

(U. S. 11 at Limeridge)

A stockaded house used as a settler's refuge was situated here on the bank overlooking the river, 1778-80, when it was destroyed by the Indians. The land was later owned by James Wilson, an author of the Constitution.

FORT McCLURE

(U. S. 11 west of Bloomsburg)

Early in 1781 the McClure house was stockaded by the noted Indian fighter, Moses Van Campen, to protect settlers in this region after destruction of Fort Jenkins in 1780. Site on the north bank of the Susquehanna in present Bloomsburg.

FORT WHEELER

(Pa. 339 northeast of Bloomsburg)

A stockade-type fort was built here in 1778 along Fishing Creek by Moses Van Campen. It served during the Revolution as a refuge against the Indians, by whom it was once attacked. Van Campen was the noted Indian scout of this region.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

(U. S. 6 and 19 in Meadville)

Oldest college in constant existence under same name west of the Alleghenies. Founded, 1815; chartered, 1817. Its first president, Timothy Alden, designed Bentley Hall, still used as the administration center.

BALDWIN HOUSE

(U. S. 6 and 19 in Meadville)

Two blocks from here is the home built 1841 by Justice Henry Baldwin. Appointed to U. S. Supreme Court in 1830. As a member of Congress in 1816-22, he was an early protective tariff advocate.

BISHOP JAMES M. THOBURN

(Pa. 77 at Meadville)

Methodist missionary to India, south Asia, and the Philippines, 1859 to 1908. Upon retirement he lived in Meadville until his death in 1922. He is buried in Greendale Cemetery.

CONNEAUT RESERVOIR

(U. S. 322 east of Conneaut Lake Town)

Raised some 10 feet by a 23-mile "feeder" from Meadville, this lake was the vital source of water for the highest part of the canal, 4 miles west. Lake water and traffic flowed north to Erie, and south to the Ohio River.

EDWIN L. DRAKE

(Pa. 8 at Titusville)

The man who first sank an oil well is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery and is commemorated by Niehaus's bronze figure, "The Driller." Drake Well is now a State park, a mile and a half south of Titusville.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Pa. 18 north of Conneautville)

Part of the old channel lies near the highway. The Conneaut Line, from Erie to near Conneaut Lake, was begun by the State, 1838, and completed by the Erie Canal Company, 1843-44. Canal in use until 1871.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(U. S. 6 west of Shermansville)

Remains of the canal bed may be seen beside the railroad, below the bridge. Less than 2 miles away this Shenango Line, from New Castle, united with the Conneaut Line, from Erie. The entire canal was in use 1844-1871.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Pa. 618 south of Conneaut Lake Park)

By this channel Conneaut Lake, raised 9 feet above normal level, fed water to the canal at its highest point, the junction of the Shenango and Conneaut Lines, about 2 miles west from here. The canal was in use 1844 to 1871.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(U. S. 322 east of Conneaut Lake Town)

Begun by the State, 1836, as part of a great system of internal improvements. Completed 1843-44 by a private company. In use until 1871. Extended 105 miles from New Castle to Erie; French Creek Feeder joined it with Meadville.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(U. S. 322 east of Hartstown)

Cut off from the rest of Pymatuning Swamp by a 3-mile bank, this became the 600-acre "Pymatuning Reservoir" of the canal, which lay at its western edge. Begun by the State, 1838; finished by the Erie Canal Co., 1843-44.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Pa. 18 south of Adamsville)

Canal bed visible at foot of the slope, toward the railroad. Extended from Beaver Division Canal, at New Castle, to Erie; this part of the Shenango Line, north to Conneaut Lake, was completed in 1842, and in use until 1871.

FRENCH CREEK

(U. S. 6 and 19 at Venango; U. S. 322 south of Meadville)

The Riviere aux Bocufs of the French, renamed by George Washington in 1753. It had an important part in the French and Indian War and the settlement of northwestern Pennsylvania.

FRENCH CREEK FEEDER

(U. S. 322 south of Meadville)

The canal bed beside the road is part of a channel constructed 1827-1834 to take water from Meadville to Conneaut Lake for the Erie Extension Canal. Two miles below here the Feeder crossed the creek by aqueduct.

FRENCH CREEK FEEDER

(U. S. 19 south of Meadville)

The canal visible beyond the field was built 1827-1834. Repaired in 1841, it carried water from French Creek to Conneaut Lake, reservoir for the Erie Extension Canal, which operated between Erie and New Castle, 1844-71.

JOHN BROWN TANNERY

(Pa. 77 at New Richmond)

John Brown of Ossawatimie and Harper's Ferry worked here as a tanner, 1825-35. The nearby house was then his home. His first wife and a son are buried near.

MEADVILLE

(On main highways leading into city)

Founded in 1738 by David Mead and other settlers from the Wyoming region. In 1800 made county seat. First direct primary in U. S. held here in 1842. Making of hookless fasteners was pioneered here.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

CARLISLE

(On main highways leading into town)

Founded in 1751 as the seat of Cumberland County. Historic old frontier town. Supplied a contingent for the first regiment of the Continental Army in 1775. March against the Whiskey Rebels began here, 1794.

CARLISLE BARRACKS

(U. S. 11 north of Carlisle)

Second oldest army post in U. S. A powder magazine built by Hessian prisoners, 1777, survives. Burned by Confederates, July 1, 1863. Indian School, 1879-1918. Army Medical Field Service School, 1920-1946.

CARLISLE IRON WORKS

(Pa. 174 at Boiling Springs)

Founded about 1762 by John Rigbie and Co. Operated after 1781 by Michael Ege, noted ironmaster of the period. Ruins of the charcoal furnace still stand.

CUMBERLAND RIFLEMEN

(U. S. 11 west of Camp Hill)

Capt. William Hendricks led, from nearby Cumberland County points, a company of riflemen to Quebec, Canada. There they fought, Dec. 31, 1775, at the side of Gen. Richard Montgomery. Hendricks was killed in action.

DICKINSON COLLEGE

(U. S. 11 in Carlisle)

Grammar school founded in 1773. College chartered in 1783, and named for John Dickinson. "Old West," built 1804, was designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, architect of the national Capitol.

FORT MORRIS

(U. S. 11 in Shippensburg)

Erected 1755 by local settlers, supervised by Col. James Burd, as a defense against Indians following Braddock's defeat. Garrisoned by Provincial troops.

FORT WASHINGTON

(U. S. 11 at Lemoyne)

Remains of breastworks, at Eighth and Ohio Streets, built before the battle of Gettysburg, to oppose the expected Southern drive on Harrisburg. June 29, 1863, a few Confederate scouts neared here but withdrew.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 33 west of Carlisle)

June 27, 1863, Gen. Ewell's Confederate army, marching over this road toward Harrisburg, reached Carlisle; Jenkins' cavalry went on to reconnoitre. On June 29, Lee ordered Ewell to join the main army at Cashtown.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 34 south of Carlisle)

June 30, 1863, Gen. Ewell's Southern army, ordered to retire from Carlisle and rejoin Lee's army, marched over this road to Mt. Holly Springs, York Springs, and Heidlersburg, where they camped for the night.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 74 east of Carlisle)

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Southern cavalry arrived July 1, 1863, by Dover and Dillsburg. Finding Ewell had left the day before, Stuart burned the U. S. Barracks and left for Gettysburg, where the battle had begun.

HARRISBURG

(U. S. 11 and 15 at Lemoyne)

Pennsylvania's capital since 1812. As Harris' Ferry, was settled a century before by John Harris, Sr. Laid out as a town in 1785 by John Harris, Jr. For over 200 years a center of travel, trade, and historic events.

LAUGHLIN MILL

(Pa. 641 at Newville)

Grist mill built about 1763 by William Laughlin. Owned by his family until 1896. Preserved by Ethel T. McCarthy. The oldest such structure remaining in this region.

MIDDLE SPRING CHURCH

(Pa. 696 north of Shippensburg)

Founded 1738 by pioneer Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Until 1781, the church was at the old cemetery on the opposite side of the road. Present church built 1847; parsonage built 1855.

OLD COURT HOUSE

(U. S. 11 at Shippensburg)

"Widow Piper's Tavern," used for Cumberland County court-sessions, 1750-1751, until a court house was erected at Carlisle, the county seat. The house is now the home of the Shippensburg Civic Club.

PEACE CHURCH

(Pa. 641 west of Camp Hill)

Present building erected in 1798 by a Reformed Congregation. Half-interest obtained in 1806 by a Lutheran congregation; in joint use until 1866. Kept in its original form; used for special services.

PEACE CHURCH

(U. S. 11 west of Camp Hill)

Present building erected in 1798 by a Reformed congregation. Half-interest obtained in 1806 by a Lutheran congregation; in joint use until 1866. Kept in its original form; used annually by St. John's Lutheran. A half-mile away.

SHIPPENSBURG

(U. S. 11 at Shippensburg)

Founded 1730 by Edward Shippen. Second oldest town in the State west of the Susquehanna River. Important community on colonial frontier. Temporary seat of Cumberland Co. whose first courts were held here in 1750-1751.

SILVER SPRING CHURCH

(U. S. 11 east of Hogestown)

Founded 1734 by pioneer Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, the earliest settlers of the Cumberland Valley. Present church built 1783; restored in 1928 to its original form.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

BARNETT'S FORT

(Pa. 39 east of Linglestown)

North at the head of Beaver Creek, Joseph Barnett's log house was a frontier refuge in 1756-63 against Indians raiding the frontier. His son William was stolen by Indians in 1756 and not recovered until 1763 by Col. Henry Bonquet.

BLUE MOUNTAIN FORTS

(U. S. 22 north of Harrisburg)

In 1763, from six loghouse stations ranging from "the hollow" near the Swatara to the Susquehanna north of Harrisburg, Paxton Rangers defended the settlers from Indian raiders. The "forts" were on or north of present highways.

BLUE MOUNTAIN FORTS

(U. S. 22 east of Harrisburg)

In 1763, from six loghouse stations along the Blue Mountains to the north, the Paxton Rangers defended the settlers against Indian raiders. The "forts" were scattered from the Swatara to the Susquehanna.

BROWN'S FORT

(Pa. 443 north of Shellsville)

In this vicinity stood the loghouse of James Brown. It was used in defense of the Blue Mountain gaps by the Paxton Rangers, 1756-63. Brown was himself slain by Indians north of Manada Gap in August, 1756.

BURD TOMBS

(Pa. 441 in Middletown)

Col. James Burd of "Tinian," able and gallant officer in the colonial wars, author of the Middletown Resolves for Independence, June 1774, and wife, Sarah Shippen, lie buried near the entrance of Middletown cemetery.

COL. JAMES BURD

(U. S. 230 at Highspire)

"Tinian," home of Col. Burd, is still standing on the opposite hill. Burd was road-builder of Braddock's expedition. French and Indian War commandant at Fort Augusta. Patriot and a soldier in the Revolution.

COL. TIMOTHY GREEN

(Pa. 225 north of Dauphin)

In the graveyard to the south rests Timothy Green, officer in the French and Indian War; signer of the Hanover Independence Resolves in June, 1774; an outstanding leader of this region in the Revolution.

DERRY CHURCH

(Pa. 743 at Hershey)

Founded in 1729; the first pastor, William Bertram, installed in 1732 by Donegal Presbytery. Its grove was patented to it by the sons of William Penn in 1741. The churchyard is the oldest pioneer graveyard in this region.

DERRY CHURCHYARD

(U. S. 422 at Hershey)

Oldest pioneer graveyard in Dauphin County. Here, near Pastors William Bertram and John Roan, lie heroes of the French and Indian Wars and the Revolution; and Colonel John Rodgers, a signer of the Hanover Resolves in 1774.

FORT HALIFAX

(Pa. 14 north of Halifax)

Just west of this point stood Fort Halifax. It was built in 1756 by Col. William Clapham, and was one of the chain of frontier forts built to protect settlers in this region during French and Indian War days.

FORT HUNTER

(U. S. 22 north of Rockville)

Stockaded blockhouse, built 1755-56, on site of present Fort Hunter Museum. Used to protect the frontier and as a supply base in building Fort Augusta. Abandoned and fell into ruins after 1763.

HANOVER CHURCH

(U. S. 22 near Grantville)

About two miles north is the site of this pioneer Presbyterian Church founded in 1736. First pastor was Richard Sankey. In the graveyard are buried many first settlers and veterans of frontier wars and the American Revolution.

HANOVER RESOLVES

(U. S. 22 near Grantville)

The earliest resolves for independence in the State. Drawn June 4, 1774, by Col. Timothy Green and eight Hanover township patriots. They committed their cause to "Heaven and our Rifles."

HARRIS' FERRY

(U. S. 322 and 422 in Harrisburg)

The landing of this historic ferry licensed to John Harris, Sr., was on the river bank here. For over half a century a principal crossing for pioneers en route West. Nearby is his grave.

HARRISBURG

(On main highways leading into city)

Pennsylvania's capital since 1812. As Harris' Ferry, was settled a century before by John Harris, Sr. Laid out as a town in 1785 by John, Jr. For over 200 years a center of travel, trade, and historic events.

JOHN HARRIS MANSION

(U. S. 322 and 422 in Harrisburg)

Built by John Harris Jr., founder of Harrisburg, in 1764-66. It was Simon Cameron's home, 1863-89, and many famous people visited here. It is now home of The Dauphin County Historical Society.

"MANADY" FORTS

(Pa. 443 north of Shellsrille)

In 1756 near here stood Robinson's Mill and Fort Manada. Links in the chain of frontier forts at the Blue Mountain gaps from the Delaware to the Susquehanna for protection against the French and Indians.

PATTON'S FORT

(Pa. 39 west of Linglestown)

Nearby stood Patton's Fort, a station of the Paxton Rangers, who defended the gaps and farmsteads along the Blue Mountains from the Susquehanna River to Swatara Creek, near Indiantown, against Indian raids from 1756 to 1763.

PAXTON CHURCH

(U. S. 422 east of Harrisburg)

A short way from here is early 18th century Paxton Church. The first pastor was installed in 1732. In the churchyard are buried John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, Senator William Maclay, and many other eminent leaders.

PAXTON CHURCH

(Pa. 543 at Paxtang)

Organized as a congregation in 1732 with William Bertram as first pastor. The second pastor was the famed "Fighting Parson," John Elder. In the churchyard are buried John Harris, Jr., William Maclay and other notables of this region.

PAXTON RIFLEMEN

(U. S. 22 east of Harrisburg)

Under Capt. Matthew Smith and Lt. Michael Simpson, a company of riflemen from Paxton Township march-

ed to Quebec, Canada, to serve with Montgomery in the attack on that city on December 31, 1775.

UNION CANAL

(U. S. 22 south of Manadahill)

At Union Deposit, five miles south, can be seen remains of this canal. It connected the Susquehanna at Middletown with the Schuylkill at Reading. Suggested by William Penn, the canal was surveyed in 1762. Completed in 1828; abandoned in 1885.

UNION CANAL

(U. S. 422 east of Hummelstown)

At Union Deposit, just to the north, can be seen the remains of the canal. It united the Susquehanna at Middletown with the Schuylkill at Reading. Suggested by William Penn, the canal was surveyed 1762, in use by 1828; abandoned in 1885.

WILLIAM MACLAY

(U. S. 22 and 422 in Harrisburg)

In the stone house opposite lived William Maclay, who as a member of the first U. S. Senate, wrote a famous Journal of its debates. A critic of Washington and Hamilton. Pioneer leader of Jeffersonian democracy.

DELAWARE COUNTY

BENJAMIN WEST

(Pa. 320 in Swarthmore)

Famous American painter; born in this house, Oct. 10, 1738. Best known for the picture, "Penn's Treaty with the Indians." Died 1820, in Europe, where he had lived since 1759.

CHESTER

(On main highways leading into city)

Second oldest settlement in Pennsylvania. Named Upland by the Swedes, Chester by Wm. Penn. Seat of Pennsylvania colonial government 1681-1683.

FIRST AMERICAN RAILWAY

(U. S. 13 By-pass east of Chester)

Built 1809 by Thos. Leiper, from Crum Creek to Ridley, crossed the highway here. Rails were of wood, and cars were horse-drawn. Ties visible at the roadside are of later date.

HAVERFORD MEETING HOUSE

(U. S. 30 By-pass near Haverford)

A center for Friends' activities since 1684. The meeting house, later enlarged, and remodeled in 1800, stands a short distance up this road.

JOHN MORTON

(Pa. 420 east of Ridley Park)

Signer of the Declaration of Independence, born here in 1724. Oldest part of the present house built 1654 by his great-grandfather, a Swedish settler.

JOSHUA HUMPHREY

(U. S. 30 By-Pass near Haverford)

Designer of the frigate *Constitution*. "Old Ironsides," lived 1803-38 in the Pont Reading House, which stands opposite. The present house was built at dates from 1683 to 1813.

LOWER SWEDISH CABIN

(U. S. 1 in Clifton Heights)

Supposed to have been built by Swedish settlers about 1650. Still standing near Darby Creek, about one mile away, across the bridge.

MARCUS HOOK

(U. S. 13 in Marcus Hook)

First port of call for Philadelphia shipping. First settled by Swedes, it was named by the Dutch, 1655-64, Marreties Hooek.

PENN LANDING

(Pa. 291 in Chester)

Oct. 29, 1682, soon after finishing a two-months' voyage, William Penn first set foot on his colony of Pennsylvania, granted by Charles II the year before. The site is a block south.

RADNOR MEETING HOUSE

(Pa. 320 west of U. S. 30)

A center of Friends' activities since 1686. The second house, built about 1721, served as an officers' house and a hospital for the Valley Forge encampment.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH

(Pa. 252 south of Wayne)

Erected 1715 by Welsh Episcopalians, renovated 1871. Commemorated by Longfellow's poem. Final burial place of Gen. Anthony Wayne, whose remains were brought from Erie in 1809.

TINICUM

(Pa. 420 east of Ridley Park)

First permanent settlement in present-day Pennsylvania, founded 1643 by Col. Johan Printz, governor of New Sweden. Seized by the Dutch in 1655, and by the English in 1664.

ELK COUNTY

Arrangements for markers in this county are not yet complete.

ERIE COUNTY

ANTHONY WAYNE

(Pa. 5 in Erie)

On the Soldiers and Sailors Home grounds near the foot of this street is a restored blockhouse on the site of American Fort Presque Isle. It is the original burial place of General Wayne, who died there on December 15, 1796.

CANAL BASIN

(Erie, north end of State Street)

End of Erie Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal system. Work begun here July 4, 1838. Canal formally opened Dec. 5, 1844, by arrival of "R. S. Reed" with Mercer County coal, and "Queen of the West" with passengers.

CAPTAIN CHARLES V. GRIDLEY

(Pa. 5 in Erie)

Grave of Capt. Gridley, commander of Dewey's flagship Olympia in the Battle of Manila Bay, 1898, is in this cemetery. Dewey's order, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," opened the battle.

COLT'S STATION

(Pa. 89 at Colt Station)

Judah Colt, Agent, began the first Pennsylvania Population Co. development here in 1797. He set up the first organized settlement in Erie County, at the head of flatboat navigation on French Creek.

DRAKE WELL PARK

(U. S. 6 at Union City)

Near Titusville. The Park and Museum are owned by the State. On the site Col. Edwin Drake struck oil Aug. 27, 1859, marking the birth of the petroleum industry. Historical and museum material center.

ERIE

(On main highways leading into city)

The State's only lake port, bought with Erie Triangle, 1792. Laid out in 1795 by Ellicott and Irvine. Site of French, British and U. S. forts. Perry built his fleet here in 1813.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(U. S. 20 west of Erie)

A section of this canal, linking New Castle and Erie, lies at foot of the slope, to left of side road. Conneaut Line, Erie to Conneaut Lake, begun by State, 1838; finished by company headed by R. S. Reed, of Erie, 1843-44.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Pa. 18 south of Platea)

Part of the old channel is visible by the present railroad, which replaced the canal. Lockport, now Platea, was founded 1839 at a point where a series of locks, 28 in two miles, lowered boats bound for Erie. Canal open 1844-71.

FLAGSHIP NIAGARA

(Erie, north end of State Street)

This vessel was used by Capt. Oliver Hazard Perry as his flagship in the Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, after the Lawrence was disabled. From her deck Perry sent the message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

FORT LE BOEUF

(U. S. 19 in Waterford)

Three forts have stood on this site. French fort, built 1753, to guard road into Ohio Valley, abandoned 1759. British fort built in 1760, burned by Indians in 1763. American fort to protect settlers, built 1794.

FORT PRESQUE ISLE

(Pa. 5 in Erie)

Two forts stood four blocks north. French fort, built by Marin, 1753, abandoned, 1759. British fort, built by Col. Bouquet, 1760, and captured 1763 by Pontiac's Indians. The French Road to Fort Le Boeuf began there.

FRENCH CREEK

(U. S. 19 south of Waterford)

The Riviere aux Boeufs of the French, renamed by George Washington in 1753. It had an important part in the French and Indian War and the settlement of northwestern Pennsylvania.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(U. S. 19 in Waterford)

In December, 1753, George Washington came here with notice from the Governor of Virginia to the French that they were trespassing on British soil. The statue shows Washington carrying out his first public mission.

IDA M. TARBELL

(Pa. 8 south of Wattsburg)

Noted writer; biographer of Lincoln, historian of Standard Oil; born Nov. 5, 1857, in her grandfather's log home at Hatch Hollow, about two miles to east. She died Jan. 6, 1911, at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE

(Erie, 429 State Street)

Built in 1839 to house a branch of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania. Later used as custom house, post office, and G. A. R. hall. Now home of the Erie County Historical Society. A famed example of Greek Revival architecture.

OLD FRENCH ROAD

(Pa. 97 south of Erie)

Here today's highway leaves the course of the Presque Isle Portage, part of the historic Venango Trail. The French road, built in 1753, following an Indian path, turned down into the valley.

OLD STATE LINE

(5 markers in Erie County on main highways)

The northern boundary of Pennsylvania, before the purchase of the Erie Triangle in 1792, crossed the highway at this point. The State paid \$151,640.25 for the Erie tract and its port on the Lakes.

PERRY'S SHIPYARDS

(Pa. 5 in Erie)

Perry's ships, the Lawrence, the Niagara, and the Ariel, were built in spring, 1813, at the foot of this street. His warehouses, blockhouse, and lookout station were also located there.

PRESQUE ISLE PORTAGE

(U. S. 19 north of Waterford)

The old portage, part of the historic Venango Trail from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, crossed today's road here. The Indian trail became a French military road in 1753.

U. S. S. WOLVERINE

(Pa. 5 west of Erie)

Originally the Michigan, the Wolverine is located near the end of the Peninsula, reached by this road. The U. S. Navy's first iron ship, launched in 1843 and in use until 1923. The only warship on the Lakes for many years.

FAYETTE COUNTY

ALBERT GALLATIN

(U. S. 119 north of Point Marion; Pa. 116 at New Geneva)

Friendship Hill, home of the Jeffersonian diplomat, financier, statesman, is a few miles from here. It was built in 1789, and his home for the greater part of his public life.

ALLIANCE FURNACE

(Pa. 819 at Dawson; L. R. 26015 north of Layton)

First furnace west of the Alleghenies. Built 1789 on banks of nearby Jacob's Creek, its ruins are still observable. Supplied iron for Wayne's campaign in 1794 against the Indians.

BRADDOCK PARK

(U. S. 40 west of Farmington)

Gen. Edward Braddock was buried here in 1755, after his disastrous defeat and death. The site of his original grave, the new grave to which his remains were moved in 1804, and a trace of the Braddock Road may be seen here.

BRASHEAR HOUSE

(U. S. 40 in Brownsville)

John A. Brashear, astronomer, educator, was born here 1840. His grandfather kept the Brashear House, a leading tavern. In 1825 Lafayette spoke from its doorway to the people of Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE

(U. S. 40 at Brownsville)

Once called Redstone Old Fort, its history includes the Ohio Company storehouse, 1754, and Fort Burd, 1759. It was on the route of Nemacolin's Trail, of Burd's Road, and of the National Road.

COKE OVENS

(Pa. 51 south of Perryopolis)

The bee-hive ovens nearby are typical of the region. Coke was first made from coal near Connellsville in this type oven about 1810. Since 1870 use of coke has been vital to steel making.

COL. WILLIAM CRAWFORD

(U. S. 119 in Connellsville)

Hero of Indian wars, made his home a half mile from Connellsville after 1766, and acted as Washington's land agent. In the Revolution he led a campaign against the Ohio Indians; was captured and killed near Sandusky, 1782.

DUNBAR'S CAMP

(U. S. 40 west of Chalk Hill)

Col. Thomas Dunbar, with the heavy artillery for Braddock's army, camped three and a half miles north, July 9, 1755. Hearing of Braddock's defeat, he destroyed most of the munitions and retreated.

FORT GADDIS

(U. S. 119 south of Uniontown)

Built on the Catawaba Trail as a refuge from the Indians by Thomas Gaddis about 1761. Gaddis was later a colonel in the Pennsylvania Continental Line during the Revolution.

FORT MASON

(Pa. 166 at Masontown)

Built as a blockhouse in 1774-78 by John Mason. It was a settler's refuge in Revolutionary days. The site of the fort was nearby. Later rebuilt on Main Street as a dwelling.

FORT NECESSITY

(U. S. 40 west of Farmington)

Col. George Washington on June 29, 1754, began a fort here. July 4, he surrendered to a superior force of French. Fort Necessity Park includes the historic area and the reconstructed fort.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Pa. 51 at Perryopolis)

Washington bought nearly 2000 acres of land in this vicinity in 1770. The grist mill, built about 1774 at his order, was almost a mile from here. Its ruins are still observable.

GIST'S PLANTATION

(U. S. 119 near Mt. Braddock)

Christopher Gist, the Ohio Company surveyor who went to Fort Le Boeuf with Washington, settled here, 1753. In 1754 Washington halted his campaign here and retreated to Fort Necessity. Pursuing French destroyed the plantation.

JUMONVILLE DEFEAT

(U. S. 40 west of Chalk Hill)

Three miles north, the French and Indian War began, on May 28, 1754, when a force of Virginians and In-

dians led by George Washington defeated a French party under Jumonville, who was killed.

MEASON HOUSE

(U. S. 119 near Mt. Braddock)

The Georgian manor on the hill was built 1802 by Isaac Meason. Veteran of the Revolution, Meason was a pioneer ironmaster. In 1817 at Plumsock he built one of the first rolling mills.

MOUNT WASHINGTON TAVERN

(U. S. 40 west of Farmington)

This building erected in 1816 was once a famous hostelry on the National Road. It is now used as a museum. Great Meadows nearby was once owned by George Washington.

NATIONAL ROAD

(U. S. 40 west of Farmington and southeast of Brier Hill)

Our first national road; fathered by Albert Gallatin. Begun in 1811 at Cumberland, Md.; completed to Wheeling in 1818. Toll road under State control, 1835-1905. Rebuilt, it is present U. S. Route 40.

PHILANDER KNOX

(U. S. 40 at Brownsville)

Born May 6, 1853, in a house still standing on Front Street. Attorney-General in 1901, leading the anti-trust fight. A U. S. Senator, 1904-09. Secretary of State under Taft. Re-elected Senator in 1917. Died in 1921.

SEARIGHT'S TAVERN

(U. S. 40 southeast of Brier Hill)

Stopping place on the old National Road. Also called the Half Way House, between Uniontown and Brownsville. William Searight, for years a road commissioner, acquired it in 1821.

TOLL HOUSE

(U. S. 40 southeast of Brier Hill)

One of the six original toll houses on the Cumberland or National Road. It was built by the State after the road was turned over to it by the U. S. in 1835. The road was completed through this section in 1817-18.

UNIONTOWN

(On main highways leading into city)

Founded by Henry Beeson, who built a blockhouse on site of the county jail in 1774. Uniontown gained importance with the building of the National Road after 1811.

WASHINGTON MILL

(Off L. R. 26014 east of Perryopolis)

Opposite is the site of a grist mill built about 1774 by George Washington. It was sold by him in 1795 to Colonel Israel Shreve. The mill ruins still remain.

FOREST COUNTY

DAMASCUS

(U. S. 62 at Tionesta)

Later name of Zeisberger's "Lower Town," located on opposite side of the river here. Residence of a Seneca sentinel chief at the time. Town name was taken from the Munsee word, "muskrat."

GOSCHGOSCHINK

(U. S. 62 south of East Hickory)

Name applied at the time of Zeisberger's arrival in 1767 to all three of the refugee Indian towns. Later the name was given to "Upper Town," located across the river at this point.

HICKORY TOWN

(U. S. 62 south of East Hickory)

Site across the river of Zeisberger's "Middle Town," later called Hickory Town. Here his noted dispute with Wangomen took place in 1767. Here too ended Indian paths from the south, by which trade goods were obtained.

INDIAN PATHS

(U. S. 62 south of East Hickory)

Across the river here paths led over the hills to Oil Creek. Each year, in spring, the Indians used to travel westward to gather petroleum from the oil pits, boil maple sugar and make bark canoes.

LAWUNAKHANNEK

(U. S. 62 north of East Hickory)

Name of Indian mission near here, at which the first Protestant church building west of the Allegheny Mountains was built by Zeisberger in 1769. Term is Delaware word meaning "northerly stream place."

PIGEON

(Pa. 63 at Pigeon)

The name of this town recalls the now-extinct passenger pigeon, which in vast flights nested in the beech groves of this area. The nestlings were taken as food each spring by the Seneca Indians.

REFUGEE TOWNS

(U. S. 62 south of East Hickory and south of Tionesta Station)

This part of the Allegheny was allotted to Munsee and other displaced Indians by the Seneca before 1750. In 1767-70 Zeisberger worked among these refugee groups, then occupying three towns along the river here.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG

(Pa. 416 at State line)

Over this road Gen. John McCausland's Confederate cavalry marched north on July 29, 1864. By way of Mercersburg, they reached and burned Chambersburg next morning, and were at McConnellsburg next night.

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG

(U. S. 30 west of Chambersburg)

Occupied the morning of July 30, 1864, by cavalry of Confederate Gen. John McCausland. Failing to obtain ransom, he burned the town in reprisal for ruin in the Shenandoah Valley by Gen. David Hunter.

CALEDONIA FURNACE

(U. S. 30 at Caledonia)

Erected in 1837 by Thaddeus Stevens and James D. Paxton. Stevens' antislavery stand led to its destruction by Gen. Jubal Early, June 28, 1863, on his way to York during the early Gettysburg campaign.

CHAMBERSBURG

(On main highways leading into town)

Settled 1734 by Benjamin Chambers, who laid out "Chambers Town" in 1764. Seat of Franklin County since 1784. Scene of Civil War events: Raided by "Jeb" Stuart, 1862; occupied by Confederates in 1863; and burned by them in 1864.

DR. HENRY HARBAUGH

(Pa. 16 at Rouzerville)

Pennsylvania-German author, theologian, and educator, 1817-1867, was born one and one-half miles distant. The house is marked by a monument.

FALLING SPRING CHURCH

(U. S. 11 in Chambersburg)

Founded 1734; main part of present church built 1803. One of the Presbyterian churches marking the first great settlement of Scotch-Irish pioneers west of the Susquehanna.

FORT CHAMBERS

(Chambersburg, one block north of U. S. 30)

Erected in 1756 by Col. Benjamin Chambers, pioneer land owner and founder of the town, who fortified his house and mill with stockade and cannon against Indians.

FORT DAVIS

(Pa. 995 west of Welch Run)

Built about 1755, on land of Philip Davis. Farthest south in this State of a line of settlers' refuges from Indian attacks. The site is about a mile away.

FORT LOUDON

(U. S. 30 east of Fort Loudon)

Built 1756 by Provincial government. Start of Forbes' expedition to take Ft. Duquesne, 1758. In 1765 colonists under James Smith forced the withdrawal of a British garrison from the fort.

FORT McCORD

(U. S. 30 west of St. Thomas)

Built by the settlers; named for John McCord. Burnt April 1, 1756, by Indians, who killed or carried into captivity 27 persons. The site is about nine miles away.

FORT McCORD

(Pa. 944 south of Maple Grove)

Built by the settlers; named for John McCord. Burnt April 1, 1756, by Indians, who killed or carried into captivity 27 persons. The site is marked, about a mile away.

FORT McDOWELL

(Pa. 416 at Markes)

John McDowell's mill, stockaded in 1755 by local settlers. Used by Provincial authorities until building of Fort London, 1756. Starting point of Col. Burd's road to the West, 1755.

FORT WADDELL

(U. S. 30 west of St. Thomas)

One of a line of forts built by settlers in this region for refuge from Indian attacks following Braddock's defeat in 1755. It stood just to the north.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 11 south of Chambersburg)

Gen. A. G. Jenkins' Southern cavalry raided Chambersburg June 15-17, 1863, prior to the main invasion; and later led the invading army. June 22-24. Gen. R. E. Lee entered Chambersburg on June 26.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 11 at State Line)

Over this route Confederate General R. S. Ewell's 2d Army Corps led Lee's invading forces on June 22, 1863. Next day Gen. Jubal Early, under Ewell's command, entered the state to the east, near Waynesboro.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 16 at Waynesboro)

Gen. Jubal Early's Confederate troops occupied Waynesboro June 23, 1863. Next day they marched by Mont Alto to Greenwood, or Black Gap, where, June 25, they were ordered by Gen. Ewell to march to York.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 11 north of Chambersburg)

On June 26, 1863, Gen. R. S. Ewell, with orders to take Harrisburg, marched his army by this road toward Carlisle, which he reached next day. On June 29, he was ordered to rejoin Lee's army at Cashtown.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 30 east of Chambersburg)

Gen. Robert E. Lee reached Chambersburg June 26, 1863. Hearing, June 28, that Union troops under Gen. Joseph Hooker had crossed the Potomac to Frederick, he decided to unite his forces at Cashtown; and left the city by this road.

JAMES BUCHANAN

(Pa. 16 west of Mercersburg)

President 1857-1861. Born Apr. 23, 1791, a half-mile from here. The home itself was moved to Mercersburg in 1850, and in 1925 to Chambersburg, where it may still be seen.

JOHN BROWN RAID

(Pa. 233 at Mont Alto)

Captain John Cooke, one of Brown's followers, was captured near here on October 25, 1859, nine days after the raid on Harper's Ferry. He was hanged December 16, two weeks after John Brown.

REV. STEEL'S FORT

(Pa. 16 east of Mercersburg)

The Rev. John Steel, pastor of Upper West Conococheague, was made militia captain; and his church, stockaded in 1755, provided protection from hostile Indians. The site is at Church Hill.

STUART'S RAID

(Pa. 75 south of Kasiesville)

Confederate cavalry under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart entered this state Oct. 10, 1862. Unable to burn the iron bridge at Chambersburg, they reentered Maryland near Emmitsburg, Oct. 11, circling the Union Army.

FULTON COUNTY

BURNT CABINS

(U. S. 522 at Burnt Cabins)

Early settlers' cabins in this vicinity were burned by Provincial forces, 1750, to satisfy Indian protests against white trespassers on their lands. The name is a relic of troubled days on the Pennsylvania frontier.

CONFEDERATE DEAD

(Pa. 16 south of McConnellsburg)

Two Confederate soldiers, killed June 29, 1863, in a skirmish with Union troops, were buried here by local residents. The monument in their honor was erected by Daughters of the Confederacy.

FORT LITTLETON

(U. S. 322 at Fort Littleton)

Site on the rising ground opposite this point. Built in 1756 at the order of Gov. Morris. Garrisoned by 75 men. One in a chain of forts to protect settlers and roads to the Ohio country. Abandoned after 1763.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 30 at McConnellsburg)

Three times occupied by Southern invaders, chiefly cavalry: June 19, 1863, by Gen. A. G. Jenkins; June 24-26, by Gen. G. H. Stuart; and June 29, after a brief clash with Union troops, by Gen. J. D. Imboden.

HUNTER MILL

(U. S. 522 north of Webster Mills)

This pioneer grist mill was built in 1812 by William Hunter. It has been in use continuously since that date. It is powered by a water wheel and uses much of the old-style machinery in its present operation.

LAST CONFEDERATE BIVOUAC

(U. S. 522 south of McConnellsburg)

A Confederate force under General Bradley T. Johnson camped here July 30, 1864, after raiding and burning Chambersburg. They were the last Confederates to camp on Pennsylvania soil.

GREENE COUNTY

WAYNESBURG COLLEGE

(U. S. 19 at Waynesburg)

Founded in 1849 by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Chartered by the State in 1850. One of the first two colleges in Pennsylvania to grant degrees to women, in 1857.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

AUGHWICK

(U. S. 522 north of Shirleysburg)

Name of an Indian village formerly located at the mouth of Aughwick Creek. Here George Croghan built his trading post in 1753, and a year later, Weiser met in council with Tanacharison and other Indian chiefs.

BEDFORD FURNACE

(U. S. 522 south of Orbisonia)

First iron furnace in the Juniata region, famous as a center for making quality charecoal iron. Located on Black Log Creek below its junction with Shade Creek. Completed about 1788.

COLERAINE FORGES

(Pa. 45 north of Spruce Creek)

Nearby are sites of two forges, built in 1805 and 1809 by Samuel Marshall. Juniata iron became famous as the best of the charcoal iron made 1790-1850. Spruce Creek was noted for its ironworks.

FORT ROBERDEAU

(Pa. 350 south of Union Furnace)

The Revolutionary fort site is located a few miles from here. Built 1778 by Daniel Roberdeau to protect lead mines in Sinking Valley which supplied the Continental Army.

FORT SHIRLEY

(U. S. 522 at Shirleysburg)

Built 1755-56 by George Croghan. First a stockade and then a major link in the frontier fort chain west of the Susquehanna. Base for the Armstrong expedition, 1756. Site on opposite knoll.

GREENWOOD FURNACE

(Pa. 305 at Greenwood Furnace)

Built about 1837 to supply iron to Freedom Forge near Lewistown. Restored stack, the Church, Big House, and store common to ironmaking communities remain. Works closed 1904, the last to operate in this region.

JACK'S NARROWS

(U. S. 22 west of Mt. Union)

The mountain gorge cut by the Juniata at this point derives its name from Jack Armstrong, the trader, who was killed by the Indians at the river crossing in 1744.

JUNIATA IRON

(U. S. 22 east of Water Street)

Along the streams of this region are ruins of many charcoal iron furnaces and forges built between 1790-1850. Juniata iron was the best in America. Its reign ended with the rise of coal and coke iron making.

McALEVY'S FORT

(Pa. 545 at McAlevy's Fort)

This frontier blockhouse was near here on the creek. Built 1778 by Col. William McAlevy, pioneer settler and Revolutionary officer. Early refuge point for the area.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH

(U. S. 22 west of Huntingdon)

World War I Governor from 1915-19, one of the most prominent educators of the state, was born a few miles SW April 14, 1862. Buried in Valley View cemetery in the same neighborhood. In 1895-1906; 1924-30, he was President Juniata College.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH

(Pa. 26 near Marklesburg)

Governor of the State, 1915-19, outstanding educator, was born near here April 14, 1862. Superintendent county schools, 1884-90. Juniata College president, 1895-1906; 1924-30. Died Mar. 14, 1930. Buried in Valley View Cemetery.

PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE

(Pa. 45 at Pennsylvania Furnace)

The remaining buildings here were part of the iron works established about 1810. Operating first as a charcoal iron manufactory, the furnace later used coke. Iron was made as late as 1888.

"SHADOW OF DEATH"

(U. S. 522 at Shade Gap)

The name applied to this locality by Conrad Weiser and other travellers on the Frankstown Path in the mid-18th century. Its local significance is now unknown.

INDIANA COUNTY

PURCHASE OF 1768

(U. S. 219 at Cherry Tree)

The northern corner of the Indian land purchase based on the Fort Stanwix Treaty was a huge cherry tree at Canoe Place, now Cherry Tree village. This point is now the junction of the counties of Cambria, Clearfield, and Indiana.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Arrangements for markers in this county are not yet complete.

JUNIATA COUNTY

FORT BIGHAM

(U. S. 22 west of Mexico)

The site of this stockaded blockhouse is a few miles west in Tuscarora Valley. Built about 1754 to protect traders and settlers in this region. In 1756 it was destroyed by Indians.

LOCK NUMBER SEVEN

(U. S. 15 south of McKees Half Falls)

Well-preserved remains of the lock, Mahantango Creek aqueduct, and other canal operations are opposite. They were a part of the Pennsylvania Canal built 1828-31 through this section.

PATTERSON'S FORT

(U. S. 22 at Mexico)

A stockade built about 1755 to protect settlers from Indian marauders. Capt. James Patterson was builder and commandant. It was located nearby to overlook the Juniata.

TUSCARORA PATH

(U. S. 22 west of Mexico)

Used by the Five Nations Iroquois in raiding tribes to the south, and later by early traders and settlers. It began one mile west of here and terminated in the Tuscarora region of North Carolina.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

CAPOOSE

(Scranton, Providence Road)

On the nearby flat was located an Indian villiage under the chief, Capoose. It was settled by Munsee following their removal from the upper Delaware valley after 1743.

CARBONDALE

(On main highways leading into city)

Founded by the Wurts brothers, pioneers in developing anthracite resources of the region, in 1822. Here the first underground mine was opened in June, 1831, near Seventh Ave. Chartered as a city in 1851.

ELDER MILLER

(Pa. 407 at Waverly)

Pioneer preacher and teacher in Abington region, lived near this village. Born in Connecticut in 1775. Settled in Waverly about 1800; died here in 1857. The first church in the township, and the first school, were on his farm.

FIRST AID PIONEER

(U. S. 6 at Jermyn)

Here in 1899 Dr. Matthew J. Shields organized first aid for mine workers. From it grew the plan of Red Cross industrial first aid, which he helped establish. Dr. Shields died in Scranton January 23, 1939.

FIRST ELECTRIC CARS

(Scranton, Courthouse Square)

The first street car system in the U. S. built entirely for operation by electric power was at Scranton. It began operation on Nov. 30, 1886. The initial run was between central Scranton and Green Ridge section.

FIRST SETTLER

(Scranton, N. Main St.)

Nearby was located the first house in present Scranton. It was built by Isaac Tripp in 1771. He was born in Rhode Island; migrated from Connecticut. Member of Assembly. Killed by Indians on Dec. 16, 1778.

GRAVITY RAILROAD

(U. S. 6 at Carbondale)

Here began the second railroad built in the Western Hemisphere, 1828-29. It extended to Honesdale. Built by the Delaware & Hudson to get coal to the D & H Canal. Used until 1899, some shop buildings remain nearby.

JAY GOULD

(U. S. 611 south of Daleville)

The first business venture of the noted speculator and railroad manipulator was at nearby Thornhurst. Here 1856-61, he owned a large tannery with Zaddock Pratt. Gould's tannery profits became a basis of his fortune.

JAY GOULD

(Pa. 215 at Thornhurst)

The first business venture of the noted speculator and railroad manipulator was in this village, then called Gouldsboro. Here, 1856-61, he owned a large tannery with Zaddock Pratt. The tannery profits became the basis of his fortune.

KEYSER CREEK

(Taylor, Main St.)

At this point was established the first white settlement in Lackawanna County. In 1769, Timothy Keys, Solomon Hocksey, Andrew Hickman, built homes here. In July, 1778, Keys and others were slain by Indians. The Creek is named for Keys.

LACKAWANNA IRON

(Scranton, Cedar and Mattis Aves.)

Iron was forged in Slocum Hollow by 1797. Nearby are remains of Lackawanna Iron Co. works begun 1840 by Scranton and associates. Iron rails for the Erie R. R. were made here, 1847. Steelmaking begun in 1875. Closed in 1902.

OLD FORGE

(L. R. 35055 at Old Forge)

On the south bank of the Lackawanna River opposite this spot was located the iron forge built 1789 by Dr. William Smith and James Sutton. The oldest forge in the region, the town was so-named.

PENNSYLVANIA GRAVITY

(U. S. 611 at Dunmore)

The Pennsylvania Coal Co. Gravity railroad was in operation between lower Pittston and Hawley from 1850 to 1884. It crossed the highway by overhead trestle near this point. This was plane No. 7.

THE "PIONEER"

(Scranton, Nay Aug Park)

This gravity railroad car, used on the Pennsylvania Coal Company Railroad, was presented by the Company to the City of Scranton, Sept. 3, 1909. The car was used on the line from Hawley to Pittston from 1850 to 1884.

REV. WILLIAM BISHOP

(West Scranton, Allen Park at Price and Main Sts.)

Baptist clergyman and first ordained minister in Scranton, built a combined log church and house near here in 1795. There he preached and held services. He was born in England, 1749, and died in Scott Township in 1816.

SCRANTON

(On main highways leading into city)

Ebenezer Slocum built his first house, and made the first iron here prior to 1800. Its founding, naming, and growth as a city were due to George W. Scranton and associates. Leader in iron and steel for 60 years after its founding, 1840.

TERENCE V. POWDERLY

(Scranton, N. Main St. at Mears Park)

Noted labor leader. Born Jan. 22, 1849, in Carbondale. Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, 1879-93. Scranton's Mayor, 1878-84. Later Federal immigration official. Died in 1924. His home was near here.

THOMAS J. FOSTER

(Pa. 307 at Scranton)

Pioneer in education by mail, editor, publisher, veteran, was born Pottsville, Jan. 1, 1843. Founded the "World Schoolhouse," the International Correspondence Schools, in 1891. An early advocate of mine safety laws. Died in Scranton, Oct. 14, 1936.

LANCASTER COUNTY

BARON STIEGEL

(Pa. 72 at Manheim)

The famed glassmaker and ironmaster of colonial days founded Manheim in 1762, and set up his glassworks in 1764. He gave land for the Lutheran Church which still pays his heirs one red rose a year.

COLUMBIA

(U. S. 30 at Columbia)

Originally Wright's Ferry, founded by John Wright in 1726. An early center for turnpike, canal, and railroad activity, at an important Susquehanna River crossing. First bridge built in 1812.

CONESTOGA WAGON

(U. S. 30 east of Lancaster)

Product of this Conestoga Valley. Developed here in mid-18th century by local wagon makers, this vehicle of empire was the freight carrier of frontier days, and was the ancestor of the prairie schooner.

DONEGAL CHURCH

(U. S. 230 west of Florin)

A few miles west is this early Presbyterian church, organized 1714. Present structure built about 1740. In 1777, the congregation met at the Witness Tree in front of the Church to avow their patriotism.

EARLY TELEGRAPH

(U. S. 230 west of Florin)

First commercial telegraph line in the U. S. ran along this railroad right-of-way. Completed from Lancaster to Harrisburg, 1845. The first message, "Why don't you write, you rascals?", was received Jan. 8, 1846.

EPHRATA CLOISTER

(U. S. 222 and 322 at Ephrata)

Surviving buildings of the famous Ephrata community of Seventh Day Baptists, founded by Conrad Beissel, 1732. Turn at the intersection to see this State historic shrine.

FIRST STATE NORMAL

(U. S. 30 west of Lancaster; Pa. 199 at Millersville)

Millersville is the oldest teacher-training center in the State. Opened in 1854 as Millersville Academy, a Teacher's Institute was held in 1855. Made the first State Normal, 1859. A State Teachers College since 1927.

JOHN A. SUTTER

(Pa. 501 in Lititz)

In the cemetery opposite is buried the California pioneer. Founder of Sacramento, 1839. Gold was discovered on his lands, 1848. Ruined by the gold rush, he made Lititz his home from 1871 until death, 1880.

LANCASTER

(On main highways leading into city)

Oldest inland town in the United States, laid out in 1730. Borough chartered in 1742. State Capital, 1799-1812. Congress met here in 1777 for a day. Lancaster is as rich in historic sites as in trade and industry.

LINDEN HALL

(Lititz, East Main St.)

Second oldest girls' school in the U. S. Founded 1746 by the Moravians as a day school. It is now a Junior College and Academy for Girls. The first boarding pupil came here in 1794.

PENNSYLVANIA RIFLE

(U. S. 30 east and west of Lancaster)

Misnamed Kentucky Rifle, this famous weapon of the frontier was developed in the 1700's at Lancaster, which was the center for its manufacture.

ROBERT FULTON

(U. S. 222 north of Goshen)

Inventor and painter, was born in house opposite on Nov. 14, 1765. He built the Clermont, first steamboat to be a commercial success, and invented diving-boats, torpedoes, a power-shovel, and canal machinery.

WHEATLAND

(U. S. 30 and 230 in Lancaster)

Home of President James Buchanan from 1849 to his death is a few blocks away. Statesman and diplomat, as Member of Congress, U. S. Senator, Secretary of State, and Minister to England. Elected President in 1856.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

C. FREDERICK POST

(Pa. 18 and 108 south of New Castle)

Moravian missionary, sent by Pennsylvania officials to win Indians from the French, held councils at Kuskus Towns, Aug.-Nov. 1758. His work, and threat of Gen. Forbes' army, forced the French out of present Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1758.

"CROSS-CUT CANAL"

(U. S. 224 north of Edinburg)

The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, in use 1838-1872. Chartered by both states, 1827. Joined Beaver Canal just below New Castle, linking Pittsburgh with Youngstown and Cleveland. Followed Mahoning River on line of present railroad.

FRIEDENSSTADT

(Pa. 18 north of Moravia)

Founded 1770 by Christian Delaware Indians brought from upper Allegheny by the Rev. David Zeisberger. Settling on the eastern river-bank on May 3, they moved to the west side about three months later.

FRIEDENSSTADT

(Pa. 18 north of Moravia)

Abandoned April 13, 1773, when its inhabitants, with the Rev. John Heckewelder, moved to new towns on the Muskingum in present Ohio. There some of them were massacred, March 8, 1782, by Pennsylvania militia.

HARBOR CREEK

(U. S. 422 northwest of New Castle)

Northern terminus, Beaver Division of Pennsylvania Canal system, completed to this point, 1834. Important shipping point before completing "Cross-Cut Canal" to Ohio, 1838 and Erie Extension to Greenville, 1840.

IRA D. SANKEY

(U. S. 224 at Edinburg)

Famous singing evangelist, fellow-worker with Dwight L. Moody in Europe and in America, was born Aug. 28, 1840, at Edinburg, in a house since removed. He died in Brooklyn, New York, on Aug. 13, 1908.

KUSKUSKIES TOWNS

(Pa. 18 and 108 south of New Castle)

Important group of Indian towns on and near site of present New Castle. First inhabited by Senecas; but after 1756 settled chiefly by Delawares from eastern Pennsylvania. Abandoned during Revolutionary War.

KUSKUSKIES TOWNS

(U. S. 224 at Edinburg)

Of this group of towns, the last one occupied by the Indians stood near here in 1785, when Gen. Wm. Irvine toured the Donation Lands just before their division into tracts given to Revolutionary soldiers.

NESHANNOCK POTATO

(U. S. 19 south of Leesburg)

The once widely-known and choice variety originated just west from here, on a farm occupied by John Gilkey, 1798-1826. A brother, James, was fellow-worker. Their potato was also called Mercer or Gilkey.

"SQUAW CAMPAIGN"

(Pa. 18 south side of New Castle)

500 unruly militia, under command of Gen. Edward Hand, left Pittsburgh to attack British at present Cleveland, February 1778. At an Indian town in the river-fork below here, they killed a man and an old woman; then returned home.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

(Pa. 18 west of New Wilmington)

Founded by the Associate, now United Presbyterian, Church. Chartered 1852. One of first two colleges in Pennsylvania to grant degrees to women, and the first to grant them the A. B. degree, in 1857. Its home is New Wilmington.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

(Pa. 278 in New Wilmington)

Founded by the Associate, now United Presbyterian, Church. Chartered 1852. One of first two colleges in Pennsylvania to grant degrees to women, and the first to grant them the A. B. degree, in 1857.

LEBANON COUNTY

BLUE MOUNTAIN FORTS

(U. S. 20 west of Harper Tavern)

In 1763, from six loghouse stations along the Blue Mountains to the north, the Paxton Rangers defended the settlers against Indian raiders. The "forts" were scattered from the Swatara to the Susquehanna.

BLUE MOUNTAIN FORTS

(Pa. 343 at Harper Tavern)

In 1763, from six loghouse stations ranging from "the hollow" near the Swatara to the Susquehanna north of Harrisburg, Paxton Rangers defended the settlers from Indian raiders. The "forts" were on or north of present highways.

CORNWALL BANKS

(U. S. 322 at Cornwall)

One of world's greatest iron mines, oldest operated continuously in the New World. It has been mined for more than two centuries, and is still the greatest iron ore deposit east of Lake Superior.

CORNWALL FURNACE

(U. S. 322 at Cornwall)

Charcoal iron furnace built by Peter Grubb, operated 1742-1883. Best surviving example of the early Pennsylvania ironworks. Now a State Historical shrine, gift of Mrs. Margaret Coleman Buckingham, heir of its famous owner, Robert Coleman.

CORNWALL FURNACE

(U. S. 422 at Annville)

The oldest fully preserved example of the early iron furnaces of Pennsylvania is a few miles away at Cornwall. In blast from 1742 to 1883, the works are now a State historical shrine. Nearby ore banks have been mined since 1756.

FORT SWATARA

(Pa. 72 north of Lickdale)

Site of this provincial fort is marked by a monument about a mile down this road. Capt. Frederick Smith built this stockaded blockhouse, 1756, to check Indian raids on the frontier and to guard Swatara Gap.

FORT ZELLER

(Appl. 1119 west of Newmanstown)

The State's oldest existing fort is half a mile to the north. Pioneers who came to the Tulpehocken from the Schoharie valley built it in 1723, rebuilt it in 1745. It was used as a place of refuge during Indian wars.

HANOVER RESOLVES

(U. S. 22 east of Grantville)

The earliest resolves for independence in the State. Drawn June 4, 1774, by Col. Timothy Green and eight Hanover Township patriots. They committed their cause to "Heaven and our Rifles."

"INDIANTOWN"

(Pa. 343 at Harper Tavern)

A native village from which, in turn, the Creek, Gap, and great Military Reservation derived their names, formerly stood near by. The Delaware Indians took this route to Shamokin, upon their removal from the Schuylkill region.

INDIANTOWN GAP

(U. S. 22 west of East Hanover)

The Military Reservation is named for Indiantown Gap in the Blue Mountains, visible to the north of this point. An Indian town once stood at the mouth of Indiantown Creek, which flows through the Gap.

INDIANTOWN GAP MILITARY RESERVATION

(U. S. 22 near Harper Tavern; Pa. 343 north of Harper Tavern)

Authorized in 1929, first land bought in 1931, and first used by the National Guard in 1932. In 1940 it was leased to the Federal government as an Army cantonment. Total area now more than 16,000 acres.

JAMES LICK

(U. S. 22 at Fredericksburg)

The California financier and philanthropist, donor of the Lick Observatory, was born in Fredericksburg, Aug. 21, 1796. The Lick family monuments may be seen in the local cemetery.

LINDLEY MURRAY

(U. S. 22 near Harper Tavern)

Famous grammarian, author of the English Grammar was born June 7, 1745, in a house near this point. Robert Murray, his father, owned a mill here from 1743 to 1746.

LINDLEY MURRAY

(Pa. 343 near Harper Tavern)

Famous grammarian, author of the English Grammar, was born, June 7, 1745, in a house on Indiantown Creek near this point. Robert Murray, his father, owned a mill here from 1743 to 1746.

SWATARA GAP

(Pa. 72 north of Lickdale)

This gap in the Blue Mountain, named for Swatara Creek, a pass through which enemy Indians raided frontier settlements during the French and Indian War. Fort Swatara was built nearby to guard it.

UNION CANAL TUNNEL

(72 west of Lebanon Independ't)

Monument to first canal tunnel in America stands not far up this road. Built in 1823, the tunnel under the ridge may be reached by a short walk down the hill on either side. Union Canal was opened in 1827, and operated until 1884.

UNION FORGE

(Pa. 72 at Lickdale)

Site of charcoal iron works begun by Curtis and Peter Grubb, 1783, which prospered for many years. Surviving buildings include the small brick office and the mansion opposite, of which the older section was once a frontier blockhouse.

LEHIGH COUNTY

ALLENTOWN

(On main highways leading into city)

Founded 1762 by the noted colonial leader and jurist, William Allen. Known until 1834 as Northampton. Here the Liberty Bell was hidden in 1777, and Revolutionary wounded hospitalized. City incorporation, 1867. Long a textile and cement center.

FIRST CEMENT

(Pa. 145 at Coplay)

David O. Saylor was the first to make portland cement in the United States, at Coplay in 1871. First use of the rotary kiln to manufacture cement on a commercial scale was also here Nov. 8, 1889.

FORT DESHLER

(Pa. 145 north of Allentown)

The site of the stone fort built in 1760 by Adam Deshler, Switzerland native, was just opposite. A frontier refuge against marauding Indians, it stood until about 1940.

GEORGE TAYLOR HOUSE

(153 Spur south of Catasauqua)

The home of the signer of the Declaration of Independence is just opposite in the rear of the mill building. Built in 1768. Now owned by the Lehigh County Historical Society.

PORTLAND CEMENT

(U. S. 22 west of Allentown; Pa. 145 north of Allentown)

This industry was born in the Lehigh Valley. David O. Saylor first made portland cement at Coplay in 1871. Here also was the first use of the rotary kiln process commercially, Nov. 8, 1889. This region has continued to lead in the industry.

SLATE INDUSTRY

(U. S. 309 at Slatington)

Slatington has been one of the centers of the slate industry since about 1845. From here came slate for roofs and old-time school slates and pencils, helping maintain the state as leading slate producer.

TROXELL-STECKEL HOUSE

(Pa. 145 in Egypt)

Built originally in 1756 by John Peter Troxell. The house was restored in 1943 and is owned by the Lehigh County Historical Society. Open to the public, it is located a half mile west of here across the covered bridge.

TROXELL-STECKEL HOUSE

(Pa. 329 in Egypt)

Built originally in 1756 by John Peter Troxell. The house was restored in 1943 and is owned by the Lehigh County Historical Society. Open to the public, it is located just west of here across the covered bridge.

LUZERNE COUNTY

BATTLE OF WYOMING

(U. S. 11 north of Wyoming)

Here on July 3, 1778, 300 patriots under Col. Zebulon Butler were defeated by 1100 British, Tories, and Indians with Maj. John Butler. Captives were massacred; survivors fled to Forty Fort.

CONNECTICUT SETTLEMENT

(L. R. 5 north of Wilkes-Barre)

The first Connecticut settlement on their Susquehanna Purchase, 1762. Following its destruction by Indians on Oct. 15, 1763, no further settlements were made until 1769.

FORT DURKEE

(Wilkes-Barre, on River Street)

First fort built by the Connecticut settlers; begun in April 1769. Used during the first Pennamite war against Pennsylvania authorities, 1769-71. It stood 1000 feet from Ft. Wyoming.

FORT WYOMING

(Wilkes-Barre, on River Street)

Built by Pennsylvania, 1771; seized by Connecticut settlers. Rebuilt 1778. Mobilization camp for Sullivan's army, 1779. Destroyed 1784, after withdrawal of the Continental and Pennsylvania garrisons.

FORTY FORT

(U. S. 11 at Forty Fort)

Named for the forty Connecticut settlers of 1769. Begun in 1770. The Wyoming Massacre followed its surrender to Maj. Butler's force of British, Tories, and Indians, July 4, 1779.

GEORGE CATLIN

(Wilkes-Barre, on River Street)

The great painter of Indian portraits was born here July 26, 1796, of Connecticut ancestry. Until 1823 he practiced law here and nearby. He began painting Indian pictures six years later.

JENKINS' FORT

(U. S. 11 at West Pittston)

Stockaded home of John Jenkins. Built by Connecticut settlers, 1776. Surrendered to the British under Maj. John Butler, July 1, 1778, and burned.

NESCOPECK

(Pa. 93 at Nescopeck)

Name of Shawnee-Delaware Indian village located here. From Braddock's defeat in 1755 until Fort Augusta was built in 1756, it was a rallying point for Indians hostile to the English.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL

(Pa. 93 and 29 at Nescopeck)

The noted painter was born here July 8, 1871. His Battle of Gettysburg, ordered by the State Legislature, hangs in the Hall of Trophies at the State Capitol.

PITTSTON FORT

(U. S. 11 in Pittston)

Erection begun 1772, by Connecticut proprietors. Forced to surrender to the British, July 4, 1778, and partially destroyed. Restored 1780, and used until after the end of the Revolutionary War.

SHAWNEE FLATS

(U. S. 11 southwest of Plymouth)

To this broad valley came groups of Shawnee Indians removed from the lower Susquehanna and Delaware to reside until dispersed to the upper Ohio country. The mid-18th century was the occupation period.

SUGARLOAF MASSACRE

(Pa. 29 at Conyngham)

After an unsuccessful attack on Fort Augusta, Indians and Tories surprised a detachment of Northumberland Co. militia on Sept. 11, 1780. The site of the massacre is just beyond the town.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(Pa. 115 east of Bear Creek)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped here on June 21, 1779, after a 20-mile march. It was the fourth camp on the march from Easton to Fort Wyoming at Wilkes-Barre.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(Pa. 115 northwest of Bear Creek)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped a short distance west from here on June 22, 1779. It was the fifth camp on the march from Easton. Next day the army reached Fort Wyoming, Wilkes-Barre.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(Pa. 92 at Exeter)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped on the lowland on the opposite side of the river, July 31, 1779. It was the first camp on the march from Fort Wyoming, Wilkes-Barre, to Tioga.

WAPWALLOPEN

(U. S. 11 near Wapwallopen)

Name of the former Indian town near the mouth of the Wapwallopen Creek. Indian trails connecting old Wyoming, the "Warrior's Path," and the Juniata and West Branch Susquehanna valleys intersected here.

WILKES-BARRE

(On main highways leading into city)

Laid out 1770 by a group of Connecticut settlers, on land claimed by that state. Seat of "County of Westmoreland," erected 1776. Near here took place the Wyoming Massacre, 1778, and the "Pennamite Wars" of 1769-72 and 1784.

WILKES-BARRE FORT

(Wilkes-Barre, on River Street)

Completed 1778, inclosing the courthouse of the Connecticut county of Westmoreland. Surrendered with Forty Fort to the British in 1778.

LYCOMING COUNTY

CAPT. JOHN BRADY

(U. S. 220 north of Muncy)

The famed Indian fighter and hero of the colonial wars and the Revolution was killed in ambush by Indians near here April 11, 1779. He commanded Fort Brady at present Muncy at the time.

FORT ANTES

(U. S. 220 at Jersey Shore)

Built 1776 by Col. Henry Antes. Site on opposite side of the river at the mouth of Antes Creek. Nearby was Antes Mill, first in the region. The stockade was abandoned during the Great Runaway; burned by Indians.

FORT MUNCY

(U. S. 220 north of Muncy)

Site just south. Built by Col. Thomas Hartley in 1778. In 1779 it was destroyed by British and Indians. Major fort north of Augusta and only defense on the West Branch built under direct military authority.

MUNCY MILLS

(Pa. 422 and 405 east of Muncy)

The nearby memorial is at the site of this valley's first grist mill. It was built by John Alward about 1772 and burned by Indians 1779. Other mills built on the site in 1783 and 1800. Last mill was used until 1872.

PENNSDALE MEETING

(U. S. 220 at Pennsdale)

The Friends Meeting House opposite was built in 1799. It was erected to provide a place of worship for the numerous Quaker settlers of this region.

PINE CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(U. S. 220 west of Jersey Shore)

Just south along Pine Creek was the site of the first Presbyterian Church in this area, organized in 1792. It was the ancestor of the Jersey Shore Presbyterian Church, organized in 1851.

WILLIAMSON ROAD

(U. S. 15 at Trout Run)

Built in 1792-96 by land agent Charles Williamson to open the Genesee lands in N. Y. From Trout Run, it cut through the wilderness to Lawrenceville by the same general route as the present highway.

WILLIAMSPORT

(On main highways leading into city)

Laid out 1795 by Michael Ross. Incorporated as a borough 1806; as a city 1866. At one time a leading lumber center of the nation. Trade and travel center for over a century.

McKEAN COUNTY

PORT ALLEGANY

(U. S. 6 at Port Allegany)

Travel point since pioneer days, when travelers coming overland from the Susquehanna continued by water from "Canoe Place." The town grew as a center of lumber and tanning industry. Its descriptive present name came into use about 1840.

MERCER COUNTY

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

(Pa. 258 in Clarksville)

Distinguished scholar and historian, Harvard graduate and member of its faculty for sixty years, was born nearby, July 1, 1851, and lived here six years. He died July 16, 1943, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

BIGLER GRAVES

(Pa. 58 south of Greenville)

Jacob and Susan Bigler, parents of two governors, are buried here. Their son William was Governor of Pennsylvania, 1852-55; and their son John, Governor of California, 1852-56.

BIGLER HOME

(Pa. 58 south of Greenville)

Jacob and Susan Bigler, parents of two governors, resided nearby after 1822. In Jan. 1852 their son John became Governor of California, and their son William became Governor of Pennsylvania.

CLAY FURNACE

(Pa. 258 east of Clarksville)

First successful use of raw bituminous coal in place of charcoal, 1846; and of unmixed Lake Superior iron ore in 1856. Built 1845 by Vincent & Himrod; named for Henry Clay. Abandoned in 1861. The site is 1.5 miles away.

CLAY FURNACE

(U. S. 62 west of Charleston)

First successful use of raw bituminous coal in place of charcoal, 1846; and of unmixed Lake Superior iron ore in 1856. Built 1845 by Vincent & Himrod; named for Henry Clay. Abandoned in 1861. The site is 2 miles away.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Pa. 18 at Clarksville)

Route of travel and trade, Pittsburgh to Great Lakes, 1840-1871. The old canal bed may be seen here in Clarksville and for about four miles eastward along the road to Mercer.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Pa. 258 east of Clarksville)

The channel is clearly visible from here. Part of the Shenango Line, from New Castle to near Conneaut Lake. Built by the State; formally opened to Greenville, Aug. 23, 1840. Run by the Erie Canal Co., 1844-70. Closed 1871.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Pa. 18 east of Sharpsville)

Route of travel and trade, Pittsburgh to Great Lakes 1840-1871. Important to the western Pennsylvania iron industry before the rise of the railroads. The only remaining canal lock still stands in Sharpsville.

"FREEDOM ROAD"

(U. S. 62 at Stoneboro)

In search of freedom, men and women brought from the South by the "Underground Railroad" settled near here about 1825 and later. After 1850, most of them went on to Canada. Their cemetery, still in use, lies a short distance above the road.

JOHNSTON TAVERN

(U. S. 19 north of Leesburg)

Kept by Arthur Johnston; licensed in 1827. Present building erected in 1831. Served travelers on the Pittsburgh, Mercer road, and stood conveniently near Springfield Furnace, in operation after 1837.

PYMATUNING

(Pa. 258 east of Clarksville)

Delaware Indian village on opposite riverbank about 1764-1785. Name was once used for upper Shenango River, which flowed from Pymatuning Swamp, now Pymatuning Reservoir.

SHENANGO TOWN

(Pa. 18 south of West Middlesex)

Wyandot and Delaware Indian town on nearby riverbanks about 1750-1785. Under control of Seneca Iroquois, of whom a few bands remained in this region until about 1812.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

CHIEF LOGAN

(U. S. 322 near Reedsville)

Logan, son of Shikellamy, and famous Mingo chief, lived in a cabin near the spring opposite. It was his home from about 1766 to 1771, when he moved to the Ohio country.

FORT GRANVILLE

(U. S. 22 east of Lewistown)

Erected in 1755-56 along the river just south. An important link in the chain of early frontier defenses. Destroyed July 30, 1756, by French and Indians under Capt. Coulon de Villiers.

FREEDOM FORGE

(U. S. 322 at Burnham)

Iron and steel have been made here for over 150 years. Freedom Forge, 1795, became Freedom Iron and Steel Co., 1867. The third Bessemer plant in nation. Open hearth steel first made here in 1895.

JOSEPH T. ROTHROCK

(U. S. 22 at McVeytown)

Born here April 9, 1839. Conservationist and father of the State Forest idea in Pennsylvania. Pioneer in development of forest fire control, reforestation, and scientific forestry.

JUNIATA IRON

(U. S. 22 at Strodes Mills)

Along the streams of this region are ruins of many charcoal iron furnaces and forges built between 1790-1850. Juniata iron was the best in America. Its reign ended with the rise of coal and coke iron making.

OLD ARCH BRIDGE

(U. S. 22 at Lewistown)

The restored stone bridge opposite was built 1812-13. It was a part of the turnpike from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. The arch is without a keystone.

THREE LOCKS

(U. S. 22 at Strodes Mills)

Preserved here are three locks of the Pennsylvania Canal, Juniata Division. Unique in that three locks and levels were adjacent. Stonework and the old bed of the canal can be seen.

TRAVEL HISTORY

(U. S. 22 east of Lewistown)

Five stages of travel can be recalled here. Concrete covers the old turnpike. Opposite are the ruins of the old canal. The Juniata was once filled with river craft. Across the river is the Pennsylvania Railroad.

MONROE COUNTY

DANIEL BRODHEAD

(Pa. 621 at East Stroudsburg)

Settled here about 1738. Founder of the town, first called Dansbury. Lived here until 1755. His son Daniel became a Revolutionary War leader and later the State Surveyor General.

DANSBURY MISSION

(U. S. 209 in Stroudsburg)

Erected about 1744, by Daniel Brodhead, for use by Moravian missionaries. Destroyed by the Indians in 1755, during the French and Indian War. The site adjoined the present cemetery.

DUTCH SETTLERS

(L. R. 45012 east of Shawnee)

First white settlers in this region were Dutch who came over the "Old Mine Road" from the Hudson to the Delaware. Crossing at Walpack Bend, they then used this road, the oldest in Monroe County.

FORT HAMILTON

(U. S. 209 in Stroudsburg)

Built in 1756 by the Province of Pennsylvania, and garrisoned during the French and Indian War. Its site was just beyond this point.

FORT HYNDSHAW

(U. S. 209 south of Bushkill)

Built in 1756 by order of the Province of Pennsylvania. No.thernmost of a line of defenses erected during the French and Indian War.

FORT NORRIS

(U. S. 209 at Kresgeville)

Built in 1756 by the Province of Pennsylvania. One of a series of frontier defenses erected during the French and Indian War. The site was about a mile distant.

FORT PENN

(U. S. 209 in Stroudsburg)

Built by Jacob Stroud and others in 1776. Refuge of fugitives from Wyoming Massacre, 1778. Militia headquarters, defense against Indian attack. Stood in eastern part of Stroudsburg.

NICHOLAS DEPUY

L. R. (50412 east of Shawnee)

First known settler in this region, 1727. His home, stockaded and garrisoned, became the Fort Depuy of the French and Indian War, after 1755.

SMITHFIELD CHURCH

(L. R. 45012 east of Shawnee)

Of a group of four early Dutch Reformed churches founded by pioneer settlers, it was the only one in later Pennsylvania. In use about 1741-51. It stood below the road, toward the river.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U. S. 209 at Sciota)

Brinker's Mill was the storehouse and advance post for the Sullivan Expedition, which left Easton June 18, 1779, to attack the hostile Iroquois Indians.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U. S. 611 at Tannersville)

Learned's Tavern marked the end of the second day's march from Easton to Fort Wyoming, at Wilkes-Barre. The army camped here June 19, 1779, after a 16-mile march from Heller's Tavern.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

AUGUSTUS LUTHERAN CHURCH

(U. S. 422 at Trappe)

Oldest unchanged Lutheran church in America. Built in 1743 by Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who died in 1787 and is buried in the graveyard.

BRYN ATHYN CATHEDRAL

(Pa. 232 at Bryn Athyn)

This Swedenborgian center is noted architecturally. Buildings in 14th-century Gothic and 12th-century Romanesque styles. Built by cooperative craft guilds in medieval way. Endowed by John Pitcairn.

CHARLES THOMSON

(Pa. 23 north of Bryn Maur)

Secretary, for fourteen years, of the Continental Congress. Born in County Derry, Ireland, 1729. Died at his home, Harriton, 1821. The house stands a short way up this road.

HARRITON

(L. R. 46069 north of Bryn Maur)

Built 1704 by Rowland Ellis; named by Richard Harrison, the next owner. His son-in-law, Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, lived here 1774 until his death in 1821.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT

(U. S. 422 at Sanatoga)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1873-1879, and Civil War general, was born Dec. 6, 1830, about three miles distant. The house is still standing.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT

(L. R. 46007 southwest of Fagleysville)

The birthplace of John F. Hartranft, Civil War hero and Pennsylvania Governor, 1873-79, is to the right on the side road. He reorganized the State Militia as part of the National Guard.

KEITH HOUSE

(U. S. 611 and L. R. 09033 north of Horsham)

Built 1722 by Sir William Keith, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1717-1726. Also called Graeme Park, for Dr. Thomas Graeme, owner after 1737.

PENNYPACKER'S MILL AND MANSION

(Pa. 73 at Schuencsville)

Washington's headquarters, September, October, 1777. Last home of Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1903-1907. He died here, September 2, 1916.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE

(U. S. 422 at Collegeville)

Built in 1799, it is one of the oldest bridges still in use in the State. A lottery was authorized by a 1797 law to raise \$20,000 for its construction.

PORTER HOME

(U. S. 422 at Norristown)

Home of Andrew Porter, Revolutionary general. Birthplace of his sons: David R., Gov. of Penna., 1839-45; James M., Sec. of War, 1843; George B., Gov. of Michigan Territory, 1831-34.

POTTSGROVE

(U. S. 422 at Pottsgrove)

Built in 1752 by the ironmaster John Potts. A fine example of colonial architecture. Washington made it his headquarters for five days in September, 1777. It is now a State historic property.

RITTENHOUSE FARM

(U. S. 422 east of Eagleville)

David Rittenhouse, colonial scientist, astronomer, and instrument maker, lived on a near-by farm, where he built a telescope, said to be first made in America, and observed the transit of Venus in 1769.

WHITEMARSH

(Pa. 731 southeast of Fort Washington)

Here in the Emlen House Washington had his headquarters from Nov. 2 to Dec. 11, 1777, just before moving to Valley Forge. The last battle of this year was a British attack repulsed here on Dec. 5-6.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK

(U. S. 309 south of Montgomeryville)

Outstanding Civil War general and hero of the Battle of Gettysburg, was born here Feb. 14, 1824. After 1828 he lived in Norristown, where he is buried.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CHRISTOPHER SHOLES

(Pa. 45 at Mooresburg)

Typewriter inventor, was born near here Feb. 14, 1819. Went to school and worked as a printer at Danville; migrated to Wisconsin at the age of 20. His first writing machine patent was issued June 23, 1868.

CHRISTOPHER SHOLES

(U. S. 11 in Danville)

Typewriter inventor, born at Mooresburg Feb. 14, 1819. Went to school and worked as a printer at Danville. Migrated to Wisconsin at the age of 20. His first writing machine patent was issued June 23, 1868.

FIRST IRON RAILS

(U. S. 11 at Danville)

The first rolling mill built to make the iron T railroad rails was nearby. T rails were first rolled Oct. 8, 1845. The first 30-foot rails made on order in the U. S. were rolled here in 1859 for the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

FORT BOSLEY

(Pa. 54 at Washingtonville)

Located at the forks of the Chillisquaque on east bank of the north branch. Here in 1777 a small force stockaded and garrisoned Bosley's mill for protection against Indian marauders.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

BETHLEHEM

(On main highways leading into city)

Religious, cultural, and industrial center. Founded 1741 by Moravians, who excelled as missionaries and musicians. Place of refuge during Indian wars. Lehigh Canal, opened 1829, brought industrialization. Home of Bethlehem Steel.

DAVID BRAINERD

(U. S. 611 south of Martins Creek)

The log house occupied by the Presbyterian missionary to the Indians in 1744 was a short distance away on the side road. It was here the youthful zealot wrote part of his famed Journal.

EASTON

(On main highways leading into city)

Key center of travel, trade and industry at the Forks of the Delaware since the days of the Indian. Laid out in 1752 by William Parsons. Site of several Indian peace councils. The home of Lafayette College.

EDWARD MARSHALL

(U. S. 611 north of Mt. Bethel)

Measurer of the notorious Walking Purchase, 1737, lived in this area, 1755-1759. In the many Indian raids of this time, his wife and his oldest son were killed, 1757, supposedly in revenge. Later he returned to Bucks County.

GEORGE WOLF

(Pa. 329 southwest of Bath)

Congressman; Governor for two terms, 1829-35, was born on a nearby farm on Aug. 12, 1777. His fame rests on his support of the Free School Act of 1834, foundation of the public school system of the State.

HENRY'S GUN FACTORY

(Pa. 115 at Belfast)

Here rifles and other firearms were made for use in the War of 1812. Built by William Henry, 2nd, about 1800, the famous Henry shotgun was made here as late as 1904. Site about half a mile away.

HOKENDAUQUA

(Pa. 329 in Northampton)

The Indian town of the noted chiefs Lappawinzo and Tishcohan, who treated with the Penns in the Walking Purchase, was located in present Northampton on the east bank of the Lehigh about three quarters of a mile from here.

PORTLAND CEMENT

(U. S. 611 at Bangor; Pa. 329 east of Northampton; Pa. 45 at Nazareth)

This industry was born in the Lehigh Valley. David O. Saylor first made portland cement as Coplay in 1871. Here also was the first use of the rotary kiln process commercially Nov. 8, 1889. This region has continued to lead in the industry.

SLATE INDUSTRY

(Pa. 712 at East Bangor)

Robert M. Jones of Wales, who came here in 1848 as an immigrant, began the slate quarrying industry. The region became a major world center for slate. From here came slate for roofs and old-time school slates and pencils.

SULLIVAN CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 115 north of Easton)

This major expedition of the Revolution aimed at the Indian-Tory alliance in New York, was organized at Easton under Gen. John Sullivan. Over a month's preparations preceded the first day's march, begun near here June 18, 1779.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(Pa. 115 at Wind Gap)

Heller's Tavern near Wind Gap was the camp site for Sullivan's army at the end of the first day's march from Easton, June 18, 1779. The army was astir at 4 the next morning, crossing the mountains at Wind Gap.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Pa. 329 in Northampton)

Measured 1737, according to a supposed Indian deed of 1686, granting lands extending a day-and-a-half walk. Using picked men to force this measure to its limit, Thomas Penn reversed his father's Indian policy, losing Indian friendship.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Pa. 329 in Northampton)

The fleet-footed Edward Marshall and associates in the day and a half walk on Sept. 19-20, 1737, crossed Hokendauqua Creek below this point. They spent the first night in the woods near Hokendauqua Indian Town.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

DANVILLE-POTTSVILLE R. R.

(Pa. 14 in Sunbury)

Opened Sunbury to Paxinos in 1835, operated on wood rails by horsepower. Steam locomotive first used in 1838, and iron rail, 1853. The terminal was nearby and here anthracite was loaded on canal boats for shipment to Philadelphia-Baltimore.

FIRST ELECTRIC LIGHT

(Pa. 14 in Sunbury)

First successful use of a three-wire electric lighting system was made July 4, 1883, in the City Hotel building in Sunbury. Thomas A. Edison directed the work. The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. plant was at 4th and Vine Street.

FORT AUGUSTA

(Pa. 14 in Sunbury)

Built in 1756-57, the largest and most important frontier stronghold on the upper Susquehanna. Commanded the river junctions at this point and was in use throughout the Colonial and Revolutionary eras. The site is a State shrine and museum.

FORT FREELAND

(Pa. 14 north of McEvensville)

Jacob Freeland's house was stockaded in 1778 as a protection against Indians. On July 29, 1779, it was taken by British and Indians. The garrison of 21 were killed or taken prisoner. The site is a quarter-mile from here.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY

(U. S. 11 and Pa. 14 at Northumberland)

The noted English scientist, discoverer of oxygen, and Unitarian theologian lived in Northumberland, 1794 to 1804. His home and laboratory along the river are now a Priestley memorial and museum.

SHIKELLAMY

(Pa. 14 in Sunbury)

Oneida chief and overseer or vice-regent of the Six Nations asserting Iroquois dominion over conquered Delaware and other tribes. He lived at Shamokin Indian town, Sunbury, from about 1728 until his death, 1748. Said to be buried near here.

SHIKELLAMY'S TOWN

(Pa. 14 south of Milton)

The earlier residence of the noted Oneida chief was near here. As the Six Nations' overseer or vice-regent of the Delaware and other refugee Indians, he spent the most of his time from 1728 to 1748 at Shamokin, now Sunbury, where he died.

SUNBURY

(On main highways leading into city)

Laid out 1772 as the county seat of Northumberland on the site of Indian Shamokin by Surveyor-General Lukens and William Maclay. Borough incorporation Mar. 24, 1797. Here Fort Augusta was built in 1756. Historic center of travel, trade and industry.

WARRIOR RUN CHURCH

(Pa. 14 north of McEwensville)

Named for Indian occupation of the region. Presbyterian landmark. A log church was here in 1789. The present building erected in 1835. Restored in 1947 by Warrior Run Chapter, D. A. R., aided by descendants and friends.

WILLIAM MACLAY

(Pa. 14 in Sunbury)

Lived in the house opposite, 1773-86, and then moved to Harrisburg. Member of first U. S. Senate; wrote a famous Journal of its debates. A critic of Washington and Hamilton; pioneer leader of Jeffersonian democracy. He helped survey Sunbury, 1772.

PERRY COUNTY

CENTRE CHURCH

(Pa. 274 west of Loysville)

Early church north of Blue Mountains. Presbyterian settlers had held services "at George Robinson's" before Rev. Charles Beatty preached there, Aug. 19, 1766. Their log church was site of the present one, beyond Fort Robinson.

DR. REIFSNYDER

(U. S. 11 and 15 at Liverpool)

Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder, M. D., a pioneer medical missionary to China for more than thirty years, lived in this house both before and after her work abroad. Born 1858, she died here in 1922.

FORT ROBINSON

(Pa. 274 west of Loysville)

Pioneers' stronghold built 1755 on land of George Robinson; in use for several years as refuge from Indian attacks. The site was about a mile away on the side road.

JAMES A. BEAVER

(U. S. 22 at Millerstown)

Civil War hero; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1887-91; a Superior Court judge, 1895-1905, was born in Millerstown Oct. 21, 1837. Site is marked by a plaque. His adult life was spent at Bellefonte, where he died on January 31, 1914.

JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON

(Pa. 850 west of Dromgold)

Born Nov. 8, 1780, in a house near here. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, 1827-51. This was also the birthplace of William Bigler, who was Governor of Pennsylvania, 1852-55; and U. S. Senator, 1856-61.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Roadside historical markers are unsuited for use in this very historic county and city.

PIKE COUNTY

BATTLE OF MINISINK

(Pa. 590 near Lackawaxen)

July 22, 1779, 300 Tories and Indians led by Joseph Brant, Mohawk chief, were attacked near Lackawaxen by some 175 settlers. Brant was returning from raiding New York settlements. All but 25 of the patriots were killed. Brant escaped.

CHARLES S. PIERCE

(U. S. 6 east of Milford)

The noted philosopher, logician, scientist and founder of pragmatism lived in this house from 1887 until his death in 1914. America's most original philosopher and greatest logician, a great part of his work was written here.

DINGMAN'S FERRY

(U. S. 209 at Dingmans Ferry)

Here was located one of the earliest ferries across the Delaware. Andrew Dingman in 1750 built the flatboat he used as a ferry with his own hand axe. Dingman was one of the pioneer settlers.

GIFFORD PINCHOT

(U. S. 209 at Milford)

The noted forester, conservationist and Governor of Pennsylvania two terms in 1923-27; 1931-35, had his ancestral home at Gray Towers, Milford. Born in Connecticut, 1865. of a long line of pioneers of this region. Died Oct. 4, 1946.

GIFFORD PINCHOT

(U. S. 6 west of Milford)

The noted forester, conservationist and Governor of Pennsylvania two terms in 1923-27, 1931-35, had his ancestral home at Gray Towers, Milford. He is buried in this cemetery. Born in Connecticut, 1865. Died on October 4, 1946.

OLD STONE FORT

(Matamoras, First Street)

Sometimes referred to as Fort Matamoras, this stone structure was built about 1740 by Simon Westfael, one of the earliest Dutch settlers in the region. It was a refuge from Indians in days of frontier warfare.

SYLVANIA COLONY

(U. S. 6 near Greeley)

The site of Horace Greeley's Utopian colony modeled on Brook Farm and the ideas of Fourier, French Socialist, was near here, 1842-45. The 300 members of the Sylvania Society abandoned it after July frosts killed all crops in 1845.

SYLVANIA COLONY

(Pa. 37 at Greeley)

The site of Horace Greeley's Utopian colony modeled on Brook Farm and the ideas of Fourier, French Socialist, was located here. Based on common property holding and equal labor, it failed in 1845 after July frosts had killed all crops.

TOM QUICK

(U. S. 6 at Milford)

The Indian-slayer of legendary fame lived in this region. Angered by the slaying of his father, pioneer settler of Milford, in 1755, he spent the remaining forty years of his life killing Indians. His tally reached ninety-nine.

WALLENPAUPACK

(U. S. 6 at Wallenpaupack Lake)

This region was the site of one of the earliest settlements in this area. Early Connecticut claimants built a fort here in 1773 and had a virtually independent government until 1798. The old Indian trail from Cochection to Wyoming passed nearby.

POTTER COUNTY

ALLEGHENY RIVER

(Pa. 49 west of Raymond)

Here is the head stream of this historic river, pathway of Indians, and white traders and settlers for over 200 years. It unites with the Monongahela, 352 miles away at Pittsburgh, forming the Ohio.

DAVID ZEISBERGER

(U. S. 6 in Coudersport; Pa. 49 west of Raymond)

Noted Moravian missionary, passed through here in Oct. 1767, en route from Bethlehem to found missions among the Delaware Indians to the West. He was the first white man to travel through the primeval forests of this region.

DAVID ZEISBERGER

(U. S. 49 east of Harrison Valley)

Noted Moravian missionary, camped near here Oct. 8, 1767, en route from Bethlehem to found missions among the Delaware Indians to the West. He was the first white man to pass through the primeval forests of this region.

JERSEY SHORE PIKE

(U. S. 6 at Sweden Valley)

Lymanville was the north terminus for the early pack trail and wagon road south to Jersey Shore. In 1834 a Turnpike toll road was completed between the two points. For many years it was a major trade route.

LYMANSVILLE

(U. S. 6 east of Coudersport)

The pioneer settlement in this region was made here in 1808 by Major Isaac Lyman, land agent and a Revolutionary officer. The first saw and grist mill, post office, and court were also located here.

OLE BULL'S COLONY

(U. S. 6 at Sweden Valley)

The 11,144 acres of land within the tract acquired by the noted Norwegian violinist in 1852 were SE of here. Here were village sites, New Norway, Oleona, New Bergen, Walhalla, and Ole Bull's Castle.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

FORT FRANKLIN

(Pa. 29 near Snyders)

Built 1756 as defense from Indian attacks. Named for Benjamin Franklin, who ordered construction. Of limited use, and abandoned late in 1757. It stood a short distance above the present highway.

FORT LEBANON

(Pa. 895 east of Auburn)

One of a line of defenses erected about 1755 to ward off Indian raids after Braddock's defeat. Called Fort William in 1758. The site is marked on the side road just below here.

VALLEY FURNACE

(U. S. 209 at New Philadelphia)

First furnace to use only anthracite for fuel. 1836. Built by Dr. F. W. Geissenhainer, who patented the method in 1833. Process in use continuously by the Pottsville or Pioneer Furnace, 1839 and after.

SNYDER COUNTY

ALBANY PURCHASE

(U. S. 11 and 15 north of Selinsgrove)

The NE corner of the land deeded the Proprietors by the Six Nations in great council at Albany July 6, 1754, was 1 mile north of Penns Creek. It ran thence "North of the West as far as your Province extends."

FORT AUGUSTA

(U. S. 11 and 15 south of Northumberland)

Largest and most important frontier stronghold on the upper Susquehanna. Located on the opposite river bank. Built 1756-57 and in use until 1783. The site is a State shrine at which are a museum and fort model.

PENNS CREEK MASSACRE

(U. S. 11 and 15 north of Selinsgrove)

October 16, 1755, a band of Indians ambushed and killed, wounded, or took captive some 26 settlers of this region. The attack was just west along Penns Creek, and first to follow Braddock's defeat.

SCHOCH BLOCKHOUSE

(U. S. 522 west of Selinsgrove)

This pioneer refuge during the Revolutionary War era was located at a spring 100 yards south. Built on Matthias Schoch's tract about 1770 and in use until 1783.

SIMON SNYDER

(U. S. 11 and 15 at Selinsgrove)

Three times Governor of the State, 1808-17, and member Assembly, 1797 to 1808, lived in Selinsgrove during that period. Died Nov. 9, 1819, in his home on Market St., which still stands. Buried First Lutheran Church cemetery.

SUNBURY

(U. S. 11 north of Shamokin Dam)

Laid out 1772 as the county seat of Northumberland on the site of Indian Shamokin by Surveyor-General Lukens and William Maclay. Borough incorporation Mar. 24, 1797. Here Fort Augusta was built in 1756. Historic center of travel, trade and industry.

SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY

(U. S. 11 and 15 at Selinsgrove)

Founded 1858 by the Evangelical Lutheran Church as the Missionary Institute and Susquehanna Female College. The present corporate title was adopted in 1895.

SOMERSET COUNTY

FORBES ROAD

(U. S. 30 at Stoyestown)

A fortified supply depot known as the Stony Creek encampment or fort was a little north of here. The route then leads north to the foot of Laurel Hill, the site of Tomahawk camp.

FORT HILL

(Pa. 53 southwest of Somerset)

Archaeological study of the flat-top hill across the valley revealed two palisaded Indian villages with extensive house and burial remains, all dating from the Discovery Period.

GREAT CROSSINGS

(U. S. 40 west of Addison)

Since Indian days this was a major Youghiogheny River crossing place. In 1754 Washington's Virginians camped here. Braddock's army marched through here. The National Road bridged the river at this point in 1818.

HARMON HUSBAND

(219 east of Somerset)

Leader of North Carolina revolt against the British, he fled under an assumed name in 1771. Somerset's first settler; lived at Coffee Springs farm some years. Became a pamphleteer and active in the Whiskey Rebellion. Died in 1795.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK

(Pa. 31 east of Brotherton)

One of Pennsylvania's most noted jurists and lawyers, was born here Jan. 10, 1810. State Supreme Court Justice, 1851-57; U. S. Attorney-General, 1857-60. Later life spent at York as a famous lawyer. Died Aug. 19, 1883.

LOG GRIST MILL

(U. S. 219 north of Jennerstown)

This reconstructed early log mill was built originally at Roxbury by a miller named Cronin in 1805. It was in operation until 1913. It is now used as the Mountain Playhouse. As restored, it is a fine example of an early mill.

NATIONAL ROAD

(U. S. 40 at Addison)

Our first national road; fathered by Albert Gallatin. Begun in 1811 at Cumberland, Md.; completed to Wheeling in 1818. Toll road under State control, 1835-1905. Rebuilt, it is present U. S. Route 40.

TOLL HOUSE

(U. S. 40 at Addison)

One of the six original toll houses on the Cumberland or National Road is on the hill opposite. Built after the road was turned over to the State in 1835 by the U. S. Restored and preserved by the D. A. R.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Arrangements for markers in this county are not yet complete.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

GALUSHA GROW

(U. S. 11 near Kingsley)

Father of the Homestead Act, opening western lands to free settlement in 1862, lived at nearby Glenwood. Speaker of the House, 1861-63, and member of Congress, 1893-1903. Died in 1907; buried in Harford Cemetery a few miles from here.

GALUSHA GROW

(Pa. 92 at Glenwood)

Father of the Homestead Act, opening western lands to free settlement in 1862. Speaker of the House 1861-63. Returned to Congress 1893-1903. Retired to his home, which stood on this site, until his death in 1907.

GALUSHA GROW

(Pa. 547 at Harford)

Father of the Homestead Act, opening western lands to free settlement in 1862. Speaker of the House 1861-63. Returned to Congress 1893-1903. Educated at Franklin Academy, Harford, and buried in this cemetery.

JOSEPH SMITH

(U. S. 11 near Great Bend)

Founder of Mormonism, once lived a few miles east of here prior to 1830. Much of the translation of the "Golden Plates" for the Book of Mormon is said to have been done there. Site now owned by the Church of Latter Day Saints.

JOSEPH SMITH

(Pa. 70 west of Oakland)

The founder of Mormonism lived in this vicinity about 1825-29. His infant son is buried in this cemetery. Much of the translation of the "Golden Plates" for The Book of Mormon was done at a house nearby.

SAMUEL MEREDITH

(Pa. 70 at Herrick Center)

The first Treasurer of the U. S., 1789-1801, and Revolutionary patriot, spent the last years of his life at Pleasant Mount. Died here in 1817, on his estate, called Belmont.

STARRUCCA VIADUCT

(Pa. 470 at Lanesboro)

Built in 1847-48 by the Erie Railroad, it is the oldest stone railroad bridge in use today. The viaduct is 1200 feet long, 110 feet high, and 30 feet wide at the top.

TIOGA COUNTY

BLOSSBURG COAL

(U. S. 15 at Blossburg; Pa. 84 west of Antrim)

From 1840-90, "Bloss" coal from the mines of the near-by region was widely known and used as smithing and steam coal. Tioga in those years was a leading county in bituminous coal production in the U. S.

COAL DISCOVERY

(U. S. 15 at Blossburg)

Coal was found at present Blossburg by Robert and Benjamin Patterson, 1792, while acting as scouts for the Williamson Road party. David Clemons about 1815 opened the first drift to mine it on Bear Creek.

CORNING-BLOSSBURG R. R.

(U. S. 15 at Blossburg)

One of the earliest railroads in the U. S. was completed from Corning, N. Y., to Blossburg in Sept. 1840. Built to connect the Erie Railroad, and Canal, with the local coal fields.

MINGO TOWN

(Pa. 49 at Knoxvillle)

Seneca sentinel village located here at eastern end of the "Forbidden Trail." In the mid-18th century, all white travel westward was halted here; Post, the provincial agent, being turned back in 1760.

PASSIGACHKUNK

(Pa. 49 at Academy Corners)

Indian town located near here, where the Delawares under Tedyuskung, held white captives taken in raids on the settlements in 1756. It was visited by Hays and Post in 1760, and Zeisberger in 1767-68.

WILLIAM A. STONE

(Wellsboro, Court House Square)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1899-1903; Congressman in 1891-99, was born two and one-half miles SW of here Apr. 18, 1846. Graduate of Mansfield Normal. Began law practice in Wellsboro, 1870. Moved to Pittsburgh, 1877. Died Mar. 1, 1920.

WILLIAM B. WILSON

(U. S. 15 at Blossburg)

First secretary of labor in 1913-21. Congressman, and labor leader, spent the greater part of his life here. He was born in Scotland, 1862, worked in the Arnot mines, rising to prominence as a labor statesman. His home is opposite. Died, 1934.

WILLIAMSON ROAD

(U. S. 15 at Lawrenceville)

Built in 1792-96 by land agent Charles Williamson to open the Genesee lands in N. Y. From Trout Run, it cut through the wilderness to Lawrenceville by the same general route as the present highway.

WILLIAMSON ROAD

(U. S. 15 at Liberty)

At Liberty was located a storage depot known as the Block House. It was built of logs, about 20 x 40 feet in size. Supplies were kept there and bread baked for the road builders, 1792-96.

WILLIAMSON ROAD

(U. S. 15 at Canoe Camp)

Here the road builders late in 1792 ended work. After facing starvation, they were rescued by canoes and supplies from Painted Post. Canoe Camp derived its name from the incident.

UNION COUNTY

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

(U. S. 15 and Pa. 45 at Lewisburg)

Organized in 1846 as the University of Lewisburg by the Baptist Church. Named Bucknell University in 1886, honoring William Bucknell, donor and trustee. Degrees first conferred upon women students in 1885.

BUFFALO CHURCH

(Pa. 45 east of Vicksburg)

Organized by Presbyterian pioneers, 1773; broken up by Indian raids. Resumed, with first regular pastor, 1787. Log church of about 1775 replaced by stone in 1816, by brick in 1846. It stands a mile to the north.

BUFFALO CHURCH

(Pa. 95 east of Cowan)

Organized by Presbyterian pioneers, 1773; broken up by Indian raids. Resumed, with first regular pastor, 1787. Log church of about 1775 replaced by stone in 1816 and by brick in 1846.

DRY RUN CEMETERY

(Pa. 304 at New Berlin)

Opposite on the bluff at Penns Creek lay Buffalo Valley's pioneer cemetery. Abandoned 1791 after a generation of use, it held graves of veterans of the French and Indian War and of the Revolution.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

(Pa. 45 at Mifflinburg; Pa. 304 west of New Berlin)

The first church built by "Albright's People," later the Evangelical Association, was erected in New Berlin in 1816. It was the first Evangelical Church in the United States. The site is marked by a monument.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

(U. S. 15 at Winfield)

This stone barn was an early meeting place of followers of Rev. Jacob Albright. Here in 1816 delegates to the first General Conference of the Evangelical Church were elected. Known as the Eyer barn. Built 1805.

FOUGHT'S MILL

(Pa. 45 east of Mifflinburg)

The nearby mill is on site of the earlier mill built in 1771. The original Fought's Mill was a settler's refuge against Indians in Revolutionary days. Here was held Nov. 3, 1776, Buffalo Valley's first election under the Constitution of 1776.

LEE MASSACRE

(U. S. 15 near Winfield)

Major John Lee and his entire family, with the exception of a son Robert, were massacred near here by an Indian war party on August 16, 1782.

LEROY MASSACRE

(Pa. 104 south of Mifflinburg)

Near here John Jacob Leroy was killed by Indians on Oct. 16, 1755, following the Penn's Creek Massacre. This was the first Indian hostility in the region after Braddock's defeat.

SAMUEL MACLAY

(Pa. 45 west of Lewisburg)

Member of Congress, 1794-97. U. S. Senator, 1802-09. Also member of the General Assembly, 1787-91; 1797-1802. Resident of Buffalo Valley after 1770 and died here in 1811. Buried in the nearby churchyard cemetery.

SHIKELLAMY'S TOWN

(U. S. 15 north of Lewisburg)

Earlier residence of the noted Oneida chief located nearby. As the Six-Nations' overseer of the Delaware and other refugee Indian groups, Shikellamy spent most of his time after 1728 at Shamokin—now Sunbury.

VENANGO COUNTY

DRAKE WELL PARK

(U. S. 322 at Cranberry)

Near Titusville. The Park and Museum are owned by the State. On the site Col. Edwin Drake struck oil Aug. 27, 1859, marking the birth of the petroleum industry. Historical and museum material center.

FORT FRANKLIN

(U. S. 322 in Franklin)

Site just west of here. Built in 1787 by U. S. troops under Captain Heart. First American fort in the region and base for protecting northwestern Pennsylvania's early settlements.

FORT MACHAULT

(U. S. 322 in Franklin)

French fort built 1754-55 to guard the route to the Ohio. In 1759 French forces massed here to retake Fort Duquesne. On news of the fall of Fort Niagara they burned Machault and fled. Fort site one block south.

FORT VENANGO

(U. S. 322 in Franklin)

Located near this point, was built by the British in 1760 to assert control of the area. Indians attacked and destroyed it in 1763 during Pontiac's uprising.

OLD GARRISON

(U. S. 322 in Franklin)

Built in 1796 to replace Fort Franklin. Commanded both French Creek and the Allegheny River. Occupied until 1799 by U. S. troops. Was later the first jail of Venango County. The site at the foot of Tenth Street is now under water.

WARREN COUNTY

BUCKALOONS

(U. S. 6 west of Irvine)

A famous Indian village at the junction of Brokenstraw Creek and the Allegheny, visited by Celoron in 1719, and destroyed by Brodhead in 1779. Burial mounds excavated here show the antiquity of this site.

CELORON'S EXPEDITION

(U. S. 6 at Warren)

In 1749 a French force under Celoron de Blainville entered the Ohio valley by way of Chautauqua Lake and Conewango Creek. A lead plate was buried at the mouth of the Conewango claiming the area for France.

CONEWANGO

(U. S. 6 at Warren)

Mid-18th century Seneca village located on site of present Warren. First mentioned by Bonniecamps in 1749, as composed of 12 or 13 cabins. Name in Iroquois means "below the riffles."

DRAKE WELL PARK

(U. S. 6 at Pittsfield)

Near Titusville. The Park and Museum are owned by the State. On the site Col. Edwin Drake struck oil Aug. 27, 1859, marking the birth of the petroleum industry. Historical and museum material center.

GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE

(U. S. 6 east of Irvine)

Surveyed Donation Lands in this area in 1785. Later bought a large tract of land, developed by his son Callender and grandson, Dr. William Irvine. One of the tenant houses of the estate stands opposite.

HANDSOME LAKE

(Pa. 346 near Cowango)

Home of Handsome Lake, the Seneca prophet, was across the river. There in 1799 the Four Messengers gave the Creator's blessing and sanction to found the new Indian religion bearing his name.

INDIAN PAINT HILL

(U. S. 62 northeast of Tidioute)

Across the river from here deposits of red ochre and adjacent petroleum springs provided the Indians with raw materials for face and body paint.

KINZUA

(Pa. 59 at Kinzua)

The mouth of this creek was a favored spot of the Seneca for spearing fish. Name is taken from the Iroquois word, genzo waa, literally, "fish up there," and refers to a wooden fish stuck on top a pole.

SUGAR RUN MOUNDS

(Pa. 59 at Cornplanter)

Archaeological excavations immediately to the west of here revealed three burial mounds, a village site, and implements for daily life. The remains represent an outpost of the so-called Hopewellian peoples.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND

(U. S. 62 south of Irvine)

An advance party of Brodhead's expedition of 1779 into the Seneca country had a skirmish here with 30 or 40 Indians, the only fighting which took place in that campaign, and the only Revolutionary battle in northwestern Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

AUGUSTA TOWN

(U. S. 40 west of Washington)

Here met, Aug. 1776 under Virginia's claim to western Pennsylvania, the first court west of the Mo-

nongahela River. The site is a mile south and marked by a monument.

CAPT. PHILO McGIFFIN

(U. S. 31 in Washington)

Born Dec. 13, 1860, on this site. Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy. Went to China in 1885, built up and trained its Navy. Sept. 17, 1894, it fought the Japanese to a draw in a naval battle at Yalu River. McGiffin died in 1897 from his injuries.

COL. GEORGE MORGAN

(Pa. 519 at Morganza)

Here was the home, 1796-1810, of the noted Indian trader and agent. Site is marked by a monument. It was here that Morgan was visited by Aaron Burr. His conspiracy was first made known to Thomas Jefferson by Colonel Morgan.

DAVID REED

(Appl. 27 north of Venice)

Opposite was the log home of David Reed, leader of the Conventer squatters on lands owned by George Washington. Here 13 of the Scotch-Irish pioneers met with him on Sept. 20, 1784, defying his effort to remove them.

DODDRIDGE'S FORT

(Pa. 31 west of West Middletown)

To the north were located the stockaded cabins of John Doddridge. Built about 1773, they served as a refuge for settlers of this region in Revolutionary days. Also boyhood home of Dr. Joseph Doddridge.

ELISHA McCURDY

(U. S. 22 at Florence)

The great Presbyterian revivalist is buried here where he served as pastor 46 years. At Cross Roads and Upper Buffalo he led, in Nov. 1802, the Great Revival meetings attended by many thousands from near and far.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(U. S. 28 at Venice)

Near here at the David Reed home, Washington met on Sept. 20, 1784, with 13 Conventer squatters on his tract of 2813 acres. Failure to fix terms of purchase forced him to bring suit at Washington to eject the illegal tenants.

HILL CHURCH

(U. S. 19 north of Washington)

Founded 1776 by Rev. John McMillen, who served as its pastor until his death in 1833. The pioneer Presbyterian church in the region. Woodrow Wilson's father was once a pastor here.

JAMES G. BLAINE

(Pa. 88 at West Brownsville)

Born Jan. 31, 1830, on this site, of Pennsylvania pioneer ancestry. Washington College graduate. Moved to Maine in 1854. Served the nation as member of Congress, party leader and secretary of state.

JOHN McMILLEN

(U. S. 19 north of Washington)

First Presbyterian missionary in this area, 1775. Founder of Hill Church, 1776, and of Western Theological Seminary and Jefferson College. He died in 1833, after sixty years in the ministry, and is buried in the churchyard.

MILLER'S BLOCKHOUSE

(U. S. 40 west of Claysville)

Site 3 miles north. Built about 1780 by Jacob Miller, Sr. Rendezvous for settlers of the Dutch Fork area. Here, March 31, 1782, Ann Hupp led a heroic defense against attacking Indians.

MONONGAHELA

(On main highways leading into city)

Oldest settlement in the valley and transportation center since the days of Devore's Ferry, chartered 1775. Laid out in 1796 as Williamsport. A city since 1873. Here thousands of pioneers began the river journey to the West.

NATIONAL ROAD

(U. S. 40 near Scenery Hill, Lincoln Hill, and West Alexander)

Our first national road; fathered by Albert Gallatin. Begun in 1811 at Cumberland, Md.; completed to Wheeling in 1818. Toll road under State control, 1835-1905. Rebuilt, it is present U. S. Route 40.

RALSTON THRESHER

(Pa. 31 at West Middletown)

Nearby was the site of the Robert McClure factory of pre-Civil War days. It pioneered in making Andrew Ralston's machine cleaning and threshing grain a single operation, patented in 1842.

RICE'S FORT

(Off Pa. 231 north of Claysville)

The site of this fortified blockhouse, built during the Revolution by Abraham Rice, was about six miles north on Buffalo Creek. In Sept. 1782 it was attacked by a force of Indians but withstood the siege.

"S" BRIDGE

(U. S. 40 east of Claysville)

This stone bridge was part of the National, or Cumberland Road. Originated in 1805, it was completed to Wheeling in 1818. Over it passed countless wagons and stages uniting the East and the growing West.

TOLL HOUSE

(U. S. 40 at West Alexander)

One of the six original toll houses on the Cumberland or National Road is on the hill a mile and a half SW. Built after the road was turned over to the State by the United States in 1835.

WASHINGTON

(On main highways leading into city)

Laid out in 1781 by John and William Hoge. Site of Indian Catfish Camp. Boro charter, 1810; city, 1923. National Road center and rich in historic buildings and associations. Named for George Washington.

WHISKEY POINT

(Pa. 88 at Monongahela)

The bluff at Main St. and Park Ave. was the site on Aug. 14, 1794, of a meeting of 226 whiskey rebels. Albert Gallatin's eloquence turned the tide, resulting in peaceful ending of the Whiskey Rebellion and the possibility of civil strife.

WILLIAM MCGUFFEY

(Pa. 231 at Claysville)

Educator and author of famed McGuffey Readers for grade schools, was born 5 miles SW of here Sept. 23, 1800. Published first in 1836-57, the Readers sold 122 million copies and were used in 35 states. Site marked.

WOLFE'S FORT

(U. S. 40 west of Washington)

A stockaded house built here about 1780 by Jacob Wolfe afforded a refuge for the settlers of this region. It was one of the most important forts in the area.

WAYNE COUNTY

CUSHETUNK

(L. R. 63027 at Milanville)

The first Connecticut settlement on the upper Delaware was made here in 1755, under lead of Moses Thomas and Daniel Skinner, on lands called Cushetunk by the Indians. Settlement seized by Indians and Tories, 1778.

DAVID WILMOT

(Pa. 670 at Bethany)

The author of the Wilmot Proviso of 1846 barring slavery from territory acquired in the Mexican War, was born in this house Jan. 20, 1814. He died at Towanda, March 16, 1868, after a notable career in the State and Nation.

DAVID WILMOT

(Junction Pa. 90 and 670 at Honesdale)

The great Free-Soiler and author of the 1846 Proviso was born at nearby Bethany Jan. 20, 1814. The birthplace is still standing. Later lived at Towanda and was buried there in Riverside Cemetery after his death March 16, 1868.

DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL

(U. S. 6 and 106 in Honesdale)

Terminus of the waterway uniting the Hudson and Delaware rivers. Built in 1825-28. A gravity railroad feeder reached to Carbondale. For 70 years the anthracite trade outlet for the region.

HONESDALE

(U. S. 6 at Honesdale)

Named for Philip Hone, noted New York merchant-diarist, who pioneered in developing transportation and anthracite resources of the region. Laid out 1827 as head of D & H Canal. County seat since 1841.

SAMUEL MEREDITH

(Pa. 670 at Pleasant Mount)

This memorial is a tribute to the financier-patriot of the Revolution who was first Treasurer of the U. S., 1789-1801. George Clymer and Meredith were large landholders in this area. Meredith died at his estate, Belmont, in 1817.

SAMUEL MEREDITH

(Pa. 371 at Pleasant Mount)

The first Treasurer of the U. S., 1789-1801, and Revolutionary patriot, spent the last years of his life at Pleasant Mount. Died here in 1817, on his estate, called Belmont.

STOURBRIDGE LION

(U. S. 6 and 106 in Honesdale)

Here began the trial run of the first locomotive operated by steam on rails in the U. S., Aug. 8, 1829. The lion was English-built for use on levels of the Gravity Railroad. It was piloted by Horatio Allen.

STOURBRIDGE LION

(U. S. 6 and 106 west of Honesdale)

A replica of the famous Stourbridge Lion, first steam locomotive run on rails in the U. S., 1829, is housed here. Beside it is the Eclipse, original passenger coach on the D & H Gravity Railroad.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

(U. S. 30 west of McCance)

At the head of the hollow to the south was last home of Gen. St. Clair. He served in the Revolutionary army, in the Continental Congress, and was first Governor of the Northwest Territory. His grave is at Greensburg.

BUSHY RUN

(U. S. 30 near Adamsburg)

Four miles to the north, at Bushy Run, an army under Col. Henry Bouquet defeated the Indians Aug. 5-6, 1763. This raised the siege of Fort Pitt and opened the gateway for settlement of the West. It is now a State Park.

BUSHY RUN

(U. S. 22 at Delmont)

Three miles to the south, at Bushy Run, an army under Col. Henry Bouquet defeated the Indians Aug. 5-6, 1763. This raised the siege of Fort Pitt and opened the gateway for settlement of the West. It is now a State Park.

DAGWORTHY'S CAMP

(U. S. 30 near Youngstown)

One mile to the north, this post was built in 1758. The starting-point of Grant's ill-fated Fort Duquesne raid, it was a military hospital for his defeated, wounded men. It was often called Grant's Paradise.

FORBES ROAD

(U. S. 22 east of Murryville)

Near here was located the Washington Camp on Turtle Creek. This base for Forbes Road was built Nov. 1758 by Col. George Washington. "Commanding the Troops to ye Westward," on order of Col. Henry Bouquet.

FORT ALLEN

(Pa. 71 west of Greensburg)

A little south, site of post built 1774 by Pennsylvania German pioneers of Brush Creek and Harrold's settlements. A refuge from the Indians in Dunmore's War and American Revolution.

FORT LIGONIER

(U. S. 30 at Ligonier)

Built here 1758 as base of Forbes expedition. Under Col. James Burd withstood French and Indian attack, Oct. 12, 1758. Only small fort in West not taken in Pontiac's War, 1763, it made possible Bouquet's rescue of Fort Pitt.

HANNASTOWN

(Pa. 819 at Hannastown)

Site of former county seat of Westmoreland County is just east of here. First county seat west of mountains, 1773. Citizens adopted a Declaration in support of the Revolution, 1775. Burned by the Indians in 1782.

HENRY CLAY FRICK

(U. S. 119 at Scottdale)

The steel and coke magnate was born about one mile from here on Dec. 19, 1819. Birthplace and Historical House, the Overholt home, are now preserved as a historical museum.

JOHNSTON HOUSE

(U. S. 30 east of Youngstown)

Wm. F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1842-52, was born near here, 1808. This house, built by his father, 1815, was his boyhood home. Known as Kingston House, it has been cited as a fine example of colonial style.

LOYALHANNING

(U. S. 30 east of Ligonier)

Indian village, settled by the Delaware soon after their departure from the Susquehanna area in 1727, was located here. The name refers to "middle stream."

MURRYSVILLE GAS WELL

(U. S. 22 in Murrysville)

First gas well in county, and one of world's most productive. Drilled, 1878. Caught fire in 1881, burning for years with tremendous roar and brilliance. Later was controlled and piped to Pittsburgh. Site 2 miles north of here.

ST. VINCENT

(U. S. 30 east of St. Xavier)

St. Vincent Archabbey was the first of Benedictine institutions in the U. S. Founded 1846, its College was incorporated in 1870. From here ten abbeys and colleges in eight states were founded.

ST. XAVIER'S

(U. S. 30 at St. Xavier)

This Convent and Academy is the oldest institution of the Sisters of Mercy who came from Ireland in 1843. From here many Sisters have gone to various parts of the United States as nurses and teachers.

TWELVE MILE CAMP

(U. S. 30 east of St. Xavier)

George Washington in 1758 set up a camp a mile north of this point while building Forbes Road. In 1774 Fort Shippen was built at the same site.

WEST NEWTON

(Pa. 31 west of West Newton)

Led by Gen. Rufus Putnam, the first settlers to establish American government in the Northwest Territory, built boats here to continue their journey from New England and to found Marietta, Ohio. They embarked on their river trip Apr. 2, 1788.

WYOMING COUNTY

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(Pa. 92 south of Falls)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped on the lowland on the opposite side of the river Aug. 1-2, 1779. It was the second camp from Fort Wyoming at Wilkes-Barre enroute to Tioga.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U. S. 6 at Tunkhannock)

Gen. John Sullivan's army, on Aug. 3, 1779, camped by the river. Third camp from Fort Wyoming. Part of the Clinton-Sullivan campaign ending in the rout of the Six Nations Iroquois. The Tory-Indian menace on the frontier was eliminated.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U. S. 6 at Blackwalnut)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped on the lowland here Aug. 4, 1779. The fourth encampment between Fort Wyoming and Tioga Point.

TUNKHANNOCK

(U. S. 6 at Tunkhannock)

Name of the Delaware Indian village located at the mouth of the creek in the mid-18th century. Visited by Cammerhof in 1749. Hays and Tatemy found it deserted in 1758. The name means "small stream."

YORK COUNTY

AMERICA'S FIRST IRON STEAMBOAT

(U. S. 30 west of Wrightsville)

The "Codorus," built in York by John Elgar, was launched at present-day Accomac, on the Susquehanna River, Nov. 22, 1825. The site is about two miles distant.

CAMP SECURITY

(U. S. 30 at Stonybrook)

Stockade, built in 1781 by Col. Jas. Wood on land of Daniel Brubaker. British troops of Burgoyne's army imprisoned here, guarded by York County militia. The camp was about a mile to the south.

CRESAP'S FORT

(Pa. 624 northeast of Craley)

Thomas Cresap, of Maryland, settled about 1730, on lands claimed by Lord Baltimore. Forceibly evicted in 1736, Cresap moved to west Maryland, where he was active in frontier affairs.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 116 and 216, east of Hanover)

Men of Gen. Early's Confederate army, detached by Gen. Gordon to destroy a bridge at Hanover Junction, passed through Hanover by this route, June 27, 1863. This work done, the detachment rejoined Gen. Gordon west of York.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 74 at Weigelstown)

June 28, 1863, Gen. Jubal Early's Confederates neared York by this route. Here Early sent Col. French to York Haven to burn bridges. Ordered next day to rejoin Lee's army, Early returned over this road June 30.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 30 west of York)

June 28, 1863, Confederate Gen. Gordon's brigade of Early's division followed this route through York to Wrightsville. Early's main force remained here until June 30, when it left to rejoin Lee's army.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U. S. 30 at Wrightsville)

Confederate troops, sent from York by Gen. Early to cross the river and march on Harrisburg, reached here June 28, 1863. U. S. militia withdrew, firing the bridge and barring any Southern advance beyond the river.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 194 in Hanover)

On June 30, 1863, General J. Kilpatrick's Union Cavalry, hunting Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, were attacked here by Stuart. Repulsed, Stuart tried to join Early; finding him gone, he marched to Carlisle, failing to reach Gettysburg until July 2.

SUSQUEHANNA AND TIDEWATER CANAL

(Accompanies following three markers)

Chartered by Pennsylvania, 1835; run by the canal company, 1840-1872, and the Reading Railroad till 1894. Followed the river for 45 miles below Columbia.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL

(Pa. 624 at Wrightsville)

Lock masonry, just below the bridge, and part of the old channel mark the north end of the canal, which met the State-owned canal at Columbia. Until 1863, the river-bridge had a towpath for mules; later, tugboats pulled canal craft across.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL

(Pa. 624 east of East Prospect)

Masonry visible beside the river remains from a lock of the canal which carried goods southward from Columbia, and provided an outlet for trade from Pennsylvania to Baltimore.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL

(Pa. 124 at York Furnace)

Now housing the Tucquan Club, the nearby stone building was originally a warehouse for deposit and shipping on the canal. Masonry fragments and a portion of the canal-bed may be seen nearby.

WARRINGTON MEETING HOUSE

(Pa. 74 at Wellsville)

Site of Friends' meeting house since 1745. Present building erected 1769, enlarged 1782. Preserved in its early state, and used for annual meetings.

YORK

(On main highways leading into city)

Laid out in 1741, by order of the Proprietors; the first Pennsylvania town west of the Susquehanna River. Seat of the Continental Congress, 1777-78; birthplace of the Articles of Confederation.

YORK IMPERIAL APPLE

(U. S. 111 south of York)

Here, at a nursery located on Springwood Farms, a new variety of apple was propagated by Jonathan Jessop in 1820. In 1855 it was named the "York Imperial." It became a leading variety which was widely grown in the U. S.

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